The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,982—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
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Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th November, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Coompta, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 23rd November, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th November, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,027 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880, calling at Cochin and Negapatam.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,467 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th November, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th November, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	,, 360	,, 220		,, 80	
Port Said	,, 380	,, 240		,, 90	
Messina	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Naples	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 350		,, 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st November, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE.	Sailing about	1st Dec.
s.s. TRENTHAM HALL	do.	18th Dec.
s.s. RYDALL HALL	do.	31st Dec.
s.s. WISTOW HALL	do.	15th Jan.
s.s. SPEKE HALL	do.	29th Jan.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders	Tons.	H.P. Noml.	
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	4th Dec.
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos Martin	2272	186	8th do.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	22nd do.
s.s. ASSYRIA	Thos J. Knox	1623	121	5th Jan.
s.s. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	121	19th do.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	6th Feb.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	about 8th Dec.
s.s. INDIA	Thos H. Read	2289	500	22nd do.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos Martin	2272	686	8th Dec.
s.s. ASSYRIA	Thos J. Knox	1623	121	5th Jan.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
	Liverpool	,, 500
	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
	Naples	,, 400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as follows:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th Nov.
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th ,,
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond, R. N. R.	4th Dec.
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	11th ,,
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	18th ,,
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	25th ,,

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish, R.N.R.	19th Nov.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	3rd Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued:—

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs. 950	
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *via* Southampton	Rs. 1,000	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	450	255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG,

CALLING AT COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE

THE S. S. AVOCA will be despatched for the above ports on the 29th November, 1880.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

November 1st, 1880.

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT 11TH DECEMBER.

MR. ALFRED HOLT'S fast Steamer "ORESTES," 2,050 tons Reg., 300 H. P. nominal, J. K. WEBSTER, commander, will be DESPATCHED as above.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for a large number of passengers.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON VIA ANTWERP.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S steamer SICILY will SAIL as above about 16th instant.

Passages available on favourable terms.

Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 13th Nov., 1880. Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's following steamers will be despatched from Bombay as above.

Vessels.	Captains.	
s.s. TEBE	D. Lucich	27th Nov., 1880.
s.s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	5th Jan, 1881.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 27th, 1880.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

CAMPAGNIE MARITIME VALERY FRERES ET FILS.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY (Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
ADEN	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
SFEZ	360	220		80	
PORT SAID	380	240		90	
MARSEILLES	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; not above ten years, half-fare.

The S. S. PICARDIE will SAIL on or about the 18th instant. She has a DOCTOR on board. For further information apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, Campagnie Maritime Valery Freres et Fils.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S GRAND CONCERTS,

FULL BAND,
EVERY EVENING AT
9 O'CLOCK.
ENTRANCE RE. 1, INCLUDING
REFRESHMENTS.
TEMPLE BAR.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

CAMPHORATED CARBOLIC ACID.

AN invaluable application for Sores, Ulcers, &c., in man or animals. When painted or dropped on the sores it destroys all septic germs, and immediately establishes the process of cure. Nothing can excel it for Galls, Sore-Back, or Mange. *Vide* letter from "Glencairn" (a Madras officer experienced in Horses and Dogs) in the "Asian," October 26, 1880.

Per bottle, Re. 1; Per pound, Rs. 4.

D. S. KEMP and Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BAILDON'S APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES.

PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption, extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle, Rs. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP and Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers .... Messrs. NORVILLE AND CROFTON.
Stage Manager .... Mr. J. BURTON.

Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1880,
WHEN WILL BE PRODUCED
(FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.)
THE GREAT CRITERION COMEDY
BY
BRONSON HOWARD,
TRUTH.
FULL PARTICULARS IN TO-MORROW'S ISSUE.

THE SUBSCRIPTION-LIST
WILL CLOSE TO-DAY,
WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.
After this date

The plan may be seen, and seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. daily.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1881,
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.

XMAS CARDS AND NEW YEAR CARDS IN LATEST DESIGNS,
FROM ANNAS 2 AND UPWARDS.
COOPER & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,

Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.

1 lb. tins, each 15 as.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બામ્બે બરમા તરેડીગ કારપોરેશન લીમીતેડ.

घी बेंबे बरमा तरेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above CORPORATION will be HELD at the office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

- I. To receive and consider the report of the directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
- II. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
- III. To elect directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
- IV. To elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 16th November, 1880.

In accordance with Section 108 of the articles of association, the books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the shareholders at the office of the Corporation on and after Thursday, the 18th instant.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876;
PARIS, 1878;

and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it.

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior.' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Rs. 1 4
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 4
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—This Hotel is by far the best I have been to in India.
S. M. SCHNEIDER, Lieut., A.D.C.

C. M. THOMAS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, Eldon Road, opposite the High Court, Bombay having had 40 years' experience in the great Metallic Zones of Cornwall, Devon, the Principality of Wales, Spain, and Portugal, &c., is prepared to advise in the selection of Mineral Properties, and to inspect and report upon them.

TOBACCO—Indo-American manufacture: the best and cheapest Tobacco out; a boon to smokers, young and old. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

TOBACCO, cut fresh—Gold Leaf Mixture, Re. 1-4 per ½ lb. Tin; Light Smoking Mixture, Re. 1-12; and Dark Smoking Mixture, Re. 1-8 per 1 lb tin. W. J. ESSAI.

TOBACCO—Golden Leaf Block, Rs. 2-4; Honey Dew and Cavendish, Re. 1 per lb. in Cakes. Indo-American manufacture. W. J. ESSAI.

INDO-AMERICAN MANUFACTURE TOBACCO: the best Smoking Mixtures and Cake Tobaccos. Trial solicited. W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED, an intelligent CLERK, able to BOOK INDENTS. Apply to A.B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, Calcutta. Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—RACQUET-COURT DEBENTURES 7 per cent. interest. For particulars apply to Honorary Secretary.

WANTED, DOUBLE EXPRESS ·500 Bore, with SUPPLY of AMMUNITION. Address X. Y. Z., Post Office, SATARA.

WANTED, by a young gentleman, BOARD and LODGING with a quiet Family in the Fort or Colaba. Apply "P.," care of this paper.

FRESH HAMS in canvas just landed ex S. S. BRANKSOME HALL. Price, 10 annas per lb.; BACON, 8 annas per lb., cash. CRAWFORD & Co.

TO LET.—The ALTAMONT, on Cumballa Hill, whole or in portion. For particulars, apply to DADY MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, 1, Church Street, Fort.

THE Little Wanzer sewing-machine is the best and cheapest sewing-machine known, and can only be had from John Roberts & Co. Particulars on application.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-2-6. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED a smart YOUNG MAN, European or Eurasian, who understands accounts, can write a good hand, and make himself generally useful in a large hotel. Address B. A., *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a Poona-built BAREILLY CART, complete, in good order, with lamps and hood; painted dark blue; runs very smoothly. Price, Rs. 250. Apply to Captain RADFORD, R. A., Kirkee.

FOR SALE, a handsome English-built DOG-CART newly done-up, with young bay WALER and HARNESS complete. Horse goes first class in saddle, and is a good jumper. Price moderate. Apply to Messrs. JAFFER SULLIEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

TO BE LET, the large upper-storeyed HOUSE with extensive compound at Government House Road, Parell, suitable for a boarding-school or for other similar establishment. Apply to Mr. PESTONJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY on the premises.

A GENTLEMAN well up in the manufacture of ARTIFICIAL MANURES and also SOAP, both from country material and imported, and whose present engagement expires shortly, would be glad to place his services at the disposal of any company or firm requiring such.—Address Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON, 12 as. per lb., in cut. WHOLE sides, 11 as. per lb. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

OF TREACHER AND COMPANY'S business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office, the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the Indian Climate.

CASH PRICE LIST, AUGUST, 1880.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires. *Thick Quality.*	*Extra Thick Quality.*	Envelopes, box of 125. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Queen's	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 6	......	Rs. 1 4
Princess's	1 2	1 6	Rs. 1 4	......
Albert	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 6
Small Octavo	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 8
Large Octavo	2 0	2 4	1 8	1 12
Large Quarto	......	4 8	1 8	1 12

EXTRA-SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN STATIONERY.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Small Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4
Large Octavo	1 4	1 4	1 8
Large Quarto	2 8	1 4	1 8

PRINCE OF WALES' STATIONERY.

A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

Medium Octavo, Paper, packet of 5 Quires	Rs. 1 4	Envelopes, box of 100	Rs. 1 2
Medium Quarto do. do.	2 8	Do. do.	1 2

VELLUM WOVE BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 3-0

TREACHER'S NEW OVERLAND ALDINE BANK STATIONERY.

Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage.

Large Octavo, Paper, packet of 5 Quires	Rs. 1 2	Envelopes, box of 100	Rs. 1 2
Large Quarto do. do.	2 4	Do. do.	1 2

IMPERIAL TREASURY REPP STATIONERY.

In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

Albert, Paper, box of 5 Quires	Rs. 2 0	Square Envelopes, box of 100	Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo do. do.	2 4	Do. do. do.	2 0

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REPP STATIONERY, CREAM LAID, OF DOUBLE THICK QUALITY.

Albert Paper, box of 5 Quires	Rs. 2 0	Square Envelopes, box of 100	Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo do. do.	2 4	Do. do. do.	2 0

RIBBON REPPED PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Small Octavo, Box containing 2 Quires Paper and 50 Envelopes .... Rs. 2 4

NEW JAPANESQUE STATIONERY.

The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers.

Small Octavo, box containing 2 quires paper and 50 envelopes .... Rs. 3 0

PAPIER DE LUXE, A COMBINED NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Albert, Box containing 50 Sheets .... Rs. 2 0

CHIT STATIONERY, OF GOOD QUALITY, AT REASONABLE PRICES.

	Paper, Packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong		Square	
Ladies' Size	Rs. 0 14	Oblong	Rs. 0 12	Square	Rs. 0 14
Gentlemen's Size	Rs. 1 2	,,	,, 0 14	,,	,, 1 0

Papers and Envelopes Stamped with Customer's own Dies at Short Notice.

OFFICE AND MOURNING STATIONERY, FOOLSCAP AND BLOTTING PAPERS,

Sample Books of Stationery for actual reference as to quality and style are furnished to Mofussil Constituents upon application.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature

LEA & PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

GENERAL ORDER

BY H. R. H. THE FIELD-MARSHAL COMMANDING IN CHIEF, SPECIALLY ISSUED 20TH OCTOBER, 1880.

OFFICERS' DRESS.

WE have RECEIVED by this week's mail official copies of the above IMPORTANT ORDER, with Diagrams.

The changes therein prescribed affect every branch of the Service, and some of them are ordered to be carried out "at once."

We beg, therefore, to notify that we are prepared to undertake the alterations, and to supply the new Badges, Cords, &c., forthwith.

As the approaching visit of H. E. the Viceroy is giving us a large influx of business, all officers who purpose favouring us with their orders are respectfully solicited to communicate with us at their earliest convenience. We shall then be the better able to ensure punctual execution.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE,

Of which ROSE and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as the best Pianoforte for India. Cash Price, Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

[The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE and Co.]

N. B.—Intending purchasers of reputed "Sympathetics," New or Second-hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This instrument has been constructed by S. ROSE and Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap, and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability.

Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar—7 Octaves,

Price, Rs. 650 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc-lined Rs. 25 extra.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORITA."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India, Compass 7 Octaves, solid wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble Metal Pin Plate. Price nett Cash, Rs. 375.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES from Rs. 250.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. ROSE and Co.

THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE and Co. have received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, that they have determined to give a trial to a ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE "SYMPATHETIC" GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Under the one-year purchase system	Rs. 900 0	
Cases of tin and wood	,, 25 0	
		925 0
Payment on giving the order	,, 250 0	
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	,, 125 0	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	,, 125 0	
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	,, 125 0	
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	,, 100 0	
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	,, 100 0	
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	,, 100 0	
		925 0

PRICE OF THE "MOFUSSIL" SOLID PIANO.

Under the one-year purchase system	Rs. 700 0
Cases of tin and wood	,, 25 0
Total	Rs. 725
Payment on giving the order	Rs. 200
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	,, 100
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	,, 100
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	,, 100
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	,, 100
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	,, 75
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	,, 75
Total	Rs. 725

HAROLD and Co., Calcutta, and S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, have forwarded the "Sympathetic" and Mofussil Pianofortes to all parts of India, including Burmah, Ceylon, and also the Hill Stations of the various Presidencies, and they have always given satisfaction. Distant residents, if unknown to the firm, will much oblige by giving a reference in order to prevent mistakes.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE "SYMPATHETIC" AND MOFUSSIL PIANOS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER, 18,
AT 9 O'CLOCK,
APOLLO GARDENS,
APOLLO BUNDER ROAD.
BY PERMISSION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE CORPS
THE VOLUNTEER BAND
WILL ATTEND.
A SPLENDID DANCING-PLATFORM

Has been erected at great expense, where dancers will have all the enjoyments of a floor equal to any Ball-room.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S Brilliant Orchestra will play selections of the choicest and newest Dance Music.

GRAND ILLUMINATIONS

With 10,000 lights of Variegated Lamps.

A novelty never yet seen in India,

A MAZE,

in the labyrinths of which will be numerous cozy arbors and quiet retreats.

Refreshment Buffets, Cold Suppers, Ices, Iced Drinks, &c., &c., of the choicest qualities.

ADMISSION Re. 1.
APOLLO GARDENS.

NORTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

BY the NEW RULES of the NORTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETINGS CAN BE HELD in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: first class at Poona and Bombay, second class at any station where there are seven members. Meetings are held in Christmas week. Prize-list aggregates Rs. 8,000, with six medals and Champion Badge. ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL. Notice of intended meetings should be given before 1st December.

J. B. HAMILTON.
Honorary Secretary.

Naini Tal, 12th November, 1880.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

	Cash Prices.	Rs.	as.
Californian Apples	Per tin	0	10
Californian Apricots	,,	1	4
Californian Grapes	,,	1	4
Californian Peaches	,,	1	4
Californian Pears	,,	1	4
Californian Plums	,,	1	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KOPF'S SOUPS & VEGETABLES.

(Regular shipments now coming forward.)

		Cash Prices. Rs.	as.
Consolidated Pea Soup, per doz. tins	...	1	8
Consolidated Erbswurst	,, ...	1	8
Consolidated Hotch-Potch	,, ...	3	0
Consolidated Scotch Broth	,, ...	3	0
Compressed Vegetables	,, ...	1	8
Concentrated Beef Tea, per tin	....	1	8
Kopf's Essence of Beef	,, ...	2	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kassara Bunder, to close consignments, ex "W. G. Russel" and "Colaba"—

100 1st class Moulmein teak squares.
75 2nd ,, ,, ,, ,,

In small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 39, Soparee Baug Road, Parell, opposite the Chamar Baug, and next door to his late residence, the valuable and handsome richly open-carved blackwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first class American walnutwood square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in perfectly sound condition, chromolithographs, engravings, and watercolor-paintings, a kerosine oil cooking-stove, a gentleman's saddle and bridle very little used, plants, wire stands, &c., the property of Mr. S. W. Chart, the same comprises rich cut and engraved glassware, handsome trophy pattern dinner service, white, green, and gold transparent China breakfast service, best plated cruet and pickle-frames, ice-pitcher, butter-coolers, icepail, fiddle pattern table-spoons and forks, salver, biscuit box, table candlesticks, dessert knives and forks, ivory handled table cutlery and handsome richly carved blackwood furniture, comprising a set of dining-table in two pieces 7ft. by 4ft. 6in., drawing-room, pier, side, writing, washhand and dressing-tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, dining-room and easy chairs, sideboard, teapoys, screens, hat-stand, whatnot, campcot's, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, baby's cot, dressing-glasses, a first class American walnutwood square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, revolving piano-stool, chromolithographs, engravings, and water-colour-paintings, flower vases, table ornaments, a kerosine oil, cooking-stove, bath, dispense, and cook-room furniture and utensils, linen, books, plants, gentleman's saddle and bridle, &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK AND BLACKWOOD SCANTLINGS, DOORS, WINDOWS, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited. A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes, also blackwood planks and cuttings and doors and windows, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COWASJEE PATELL STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December next, at 4-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Sorabjee Temooljee, an Insolvent, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, the said Sorabjee Temooljee and another, in pursuance of the power of sale given by an indenture of mortgage. Dated the 13th day of September, 1878.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly belonging to the Fazundar and partly to Government, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Cowasjee Patel Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 85 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 314, and bounded on the east by the back side of the house of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, on the west by the public street, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Rustomjee, and on the south by the house of Muncherjee Cooverjee, chest-maker, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 67, and together with the said piece of ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Sorabjee Temooljee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, solicitor, for the mortgagee at his office, No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Santiago De Esperance and Joseph De Esperance, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 16th day of August, 1879.

All that the 2 several third or other parts or shares of the said Santiago De Esperance and Joseph De Esperance respectively of, and in all that the legacy or bequest of rupees ten thousand bequeathed by the will of the late Mr. Manuel De Souza, deceased. And all arrears of interest due or to grow due in respect of the same.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Meerza Hoosein Khan, Solicitor for the mortgagee, at his Office in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th November, 1880.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received up to the 20th instant, at the Office of the Undersigned, for the SUPPLY of Fifty or any smaller number of chests of good dry Malwa OPIUM not less than five years' old for the Bombay Government Depôt.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Custom House.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. C. TREVOR,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 13th November, 1880.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

MR. CLEMENT D. LEGGATT having applied to the Committee to give him an opportunity of explaining to the Members of the Chamber the TELEPHONE DISTRICT SYSTEM, which he proposes to INTRODUCE into BOMBAY and the chief cities throughout British India, under the Patents of Professor Alexander G. Bell and Mr. A. Edison, now being worked in Great Britain, America, and the Continent of Europe, they have for that purpose appointed Friday next, the 19th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m. (in the rooms of the Chamber), when all members who feel interested in the introduction of Telephonic Communication into this city are invited to be present.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 13th Nov., 1880.

NOTICE TO H. M's. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

IN SUPERSESSION of the NOTICE dated 29th ultimo, Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace resident in the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Durbar-Room of the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of two Members of the Municipal Corporation in the places of the Honorable Morarjee Goculdass, C. I. E., deceased, and of D. S. Kemp, Esq., resigned.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Office of Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, 6th November, 1880.

NOTICES.

HOWARD'S GENUINE QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 oz. vials. Price Rs. 9 per vial.

WARDEN & Co.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED at Her Majesty's MINT up to the 1st February, 1881, for the PURCHASE of about 340 tons of English Tile COPPER now lying in the Mint premises.

J. H. WHITE, Col. R. E.,
Mint Master.

H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 6th November, 1880.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES

PER S. S. PACHUMBA FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and second batch of superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., No. 144, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable, Bombay, 8th November, 1880.

THE "DONAU," INSURANCE SOCIETY, IN VIENNA.

Capital	Florins 1,000,000
Reserve Fund up to 1879	,, 260,000

WE have been appointed AGENTS to the above Company, and are prepared to accept Marine Insurances on most favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 5th November, 1880.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED up to the 25th November, 1880 for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA CROP of the Belgaum and Kanara Districts of the season 1880-81.

2. In Belgaum the aggregate collection at the usual depôts is expected to be about 5,500 candies, and in Kanara about 4,500 candies of 500 lbs. each.

3. For further particulars apply by letter or wire to Belgaum, directed to the undersigned, who does not, however, bind himself to accept the lowest or assign reason for the rejection of any tender.

W. PEYTON, Lieut. Col.,
Conservator of Forests, S. Division.

Conservator's Office S. Dn., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, 25th October, 1880.

AMRUT MAHAL.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

THE ANNUAL SALE of CATTLE will take place at Hunsur on THURSDAY, 25th November, 1880, and following days.

About 250 head Cattle, Bulls, Cows, Heifers, and Calves. Many, cast on account of color only, are excellent cattle.

TERMS—CASH.

By order of the Commissary General,
H. B. NANGLE, Major,
In charge Amrut Mahal.

Amrut Mahal Office, Camp Tavemerdi, 23rd Oct. 1880.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government.

HORSES.

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER FRESH BATCH OF ARAB HORSES PER S. S. BURMAH.

ATTENTION of GENTLEMEN is requested to another FRESH BATCH of ARAB HORSES, by the S. S. BURMAH, from Bussorah, at the well-known MAHOMED BAUKER'S STABLES, Parell Road, near the Sir J. J. Hospital. The establishment has been lately taken over from the late proprietor by Mr. Framjee Furdoonjee Colah, and has been put under efficient management, under the personal superintendence of the proprietor. The new batch of horses consists of splendid Chargers, Racers, Hunters, and Galloways, &c. An early inspection is respectfully solicited.

THACKER & COMYANY, Ld.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.

SKETCHING-BLOCKS.

FRESH STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

SOLID SKETCH-BLOCKS AND BLOCK-BOOKS.

Of Whatman's extra thick paper—"N" or "R" (smooth or rough) surface—

Sizes.	Blocks. Rs.	Block-Books. Rs.
7 by 5	2 8	4 4
10 by 7	4 4	6 0
12¼ by 9	6 0	7 8
14 by 10	8 8	9 8
16¼ by 11¼	10 8	15 0
20 by 14	12 0	17 8

Of Windsor and Newton's "Griffin Antiquarian," the finest paper known. Smooth finely-grained surface—

10 by 7	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 8 0
12 by 7½	,, 8 8	,, 11 8
14 by 10	,, 11 0	,, 13 8

BLOCKED SKETCH-BOOKS.

Of Whatman's extra thick paper—"N" or "R" (smooth or rough) surface—

These Sketch-books are made like Solid Blocks, but with one edge stitched and bound, and three edges pasted only. When these latter are released by being cut round in the usual manner, the Book becomes "a Sketch-book" instead of a "Block."

16mo.	Imperial	7 by 5	Rs. 3 0
8vo.	Royal	9 by 5½	,, 4 0
,,	Imperial	10 by 7	,, 5 0

Windsor and Newton's Blocks for Sketching in Oil, half-bound, with protective frames—

10 by 7	Rs. 6 0
11 by 10	,, 9 8
18 by 10	,, 17 8

MILITARY SKETCHING-BLOCKS, ruled with blue lines at irregular distances, for use in Military Surveying, &c.—

Size 12 by 9 .... Rs. 5

The above paper in sheets at per quire Rs. 8-0,
per sheet .... ,, 0 8

SKETCH-BOOKS—Of Whatman's drawing paper, half-bound, with elastic band: "N" or "H. P." (smooth or very smooth) surface—

Imp. 16mo. 7 by 5 in. Rs. 2 | Royal 8vo. 9 by 5½ in. Rs. 3-0
Imp. 8vo. 10 by 7 ,, ,, 4 | Royal 4to. 11 by 9 ,, ,, 4-8
Imp. 4to. 14½ by 10½ inches, Rs. 5-8.

SKETCH-BOOKS—Of Hollingworth's papers, stiff cloth sides, stitched—

7 by 5 inches ..Rs. 1-4 | 11½ by 9 inches ..Rs. 2-8
10 by 7 ,, ..,, 2-0 | 14 by 10 ,, ..,, 3-8

SKETCH-BOOKS—Of tinted Crayon papers, half-bound, with elastic band—

Imp. 16mo. 9 by 5½ in., Rs. 2-12; Royal 4to. 11 by 9 in., Rs. 4-0; Imp. 4to. 14½ by 10 inches, Rs. 5-0.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH, AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34......	Rs. 3 8
,, 2	PRINCE	,, 30......	,, 3 4
,, 3	TRIUMPH	,, 28......	,, 3 0
,, 4	IONE	,, 24......	,, 2 8

MILD TURKISH, MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No 5	SUCCESS ...	Rs. 24...	Rs. 2 8
,, 6	MEDON ...	,, 20...	,, 2 4
,, 7	BIJOUX ...	,, 18...	,, 2 0
,, 8	NYDIA ...	,, 18...	,, 2 0
,, 9	NYMPH ...	,, 15...	,, 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG, EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No 10	CONFIANCE...	Rs. 20........	Rs 2 4
,, 11	ASSOCIATE ...	,, 18........	,, 2 0
,, 12	CONSTANTIA..	,, 15........	,, 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA, PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVORED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No 13	WALKYR......	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
,, 14	ZULEIKA......	,, 15	,, 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes to *any* imported Brands is simply due to the delicious freshness which distinguishes them and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price-list forwarded on application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17TH NOVEMBER,
FRIDAY EVENING, 19TH NOVEMBER.

MRS. BROWN ON HER TRAVELS
AND
MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.

Tickets and Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
To commence at 9 o'clock. Carriages at 10-30.
Reserved Seats....Rs4 0 | Third Seats....Rs2 0
Second Seats...... 3 0 | Gallery........ 1 0
Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. OSSIAN (arrived from Liverpool and Glasgow) are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 15th November, 1880. Agents.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. HISPANIA are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods without delay in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

CALCUTTA HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.
NO. 2, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER (OPPOSITE SCOTCH KIRK), AND 349, CHITPORE ROAD.

MESSRS. LEATH & ROSS have appointed us their Calcutta Agents. We sell their medicines and other proprietary articles in original phials. Here all sorts of homœopathic medicines put up in neat cases, books, dispensary requisites, are sold fresh, cheap, and pure. Here treatment of difficult and given-up cases undertaken. For terms apply

R. K. MITTER & Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Municipal Offices at 3 o'clock p. m. on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1881, and the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held this day.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 16th November, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAPOORJEE MANOCKJEE MEHTA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL a moiety or half-part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the east side of Parsee Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 42, and standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 362, which land and premises contain by admeasurement 113 3-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by a moiety of a passage abutting on the house of Sorabjee Burjorjee and by the house and premises formerly of Carsetjee Rustomjee Wadia, deceased, but now of Awabai, widow of the late Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia; on the west by the said Parsee Bazaar Street; on the north by the house of Dadabhoy Framjee Goolna; and on the south by the house of the said Awabai, widow of the late Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia, which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Shapoorjee Manockjee Mehta and his nephews. All persons claiming any right, title, or interest into or upon the said land and premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the Solicitor of Purchaser, C. TYABJEE, Esq., at his office, No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if any there be, which will be treated as null and void.—Dated this 15th day of November, 1880.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Bay Arab Charger, 7 off, 14-2 high, very handsome, up to weight, has been regularly ridden by a lady and broken to harness, Rs. 1,000.

A handsome high-caste Nutmeg Grey Arab, 5 years, 14-3½ high, a well broken charger, and perfectly steady under fire, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-1 high, quiet, and free from vice, has been regularly ridden by a lady, Rs. 500.

A Bay Arab Horse, 6 years, 15 hands, up to 15 stone, has been ridden as an Infantry Charger for 2 years, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut Arab Charger, 8 years old, 14-1½ high, thoroughly broken and steady, Rs. 500.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 6 years old, 14 hands, a showy and good hack, Rs. 500.

A pair of Bay Arab Horses, 5 years old, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, Rs. 1,400.

A Black Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15-3 high, a very showy dog-cart horse, and broken also to saddle, Rs. 600.

A very powerful Bay Waler Mare, 4 years, 15 hands, quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 400.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 17th November, 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 17.)
INDIAN OCEAN—MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.
MADAGASCAR—WEST COAST.
SHOAL SOUTH-WEST OF BARREN ISLANDS.

THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT has been recently PUBLISHED by the Spanish Government—on the authority of D. Francisco Viñes, Captain of the Corvette Rosa del Juria—of the existence of a detached shoal lying south-west of Barren islands, west coast of Madagascar, nearly 50 miles distant from that group:—

This danger (*Bajo del Vines*) was sighted from the Rosa del juria at 10 a.m. on 22nd December, 1871, bearing to the west-south-west, distant about 1½ miles—the vessel being then in 41 fathoms over sand and shells. On nearing it to the distance of about half a mile, the depth of 3½ fathoms over coarse sand was obtained. Captain Viñes then landed on the bank, and describes it as being composed of sand, almost circular, about 11 yards in diameter, and to dry about 2 feet at low water, with 1¾ fathoms at the distance of half a cable around.

Position, as given, lat. 18° 51' 30" S., long. 43° 1' 25" E.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 5th November, 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts Nos. 759, 597, 748a, and 2483.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 548.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Right, Hon'ble Governor in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay
Marine Department.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 453 OF 1877.

JERBAI, widow, and GOOLBAI, wife of FRAMJEE JAMSEDJEE, and the said FRAMJEE JAMSEDJEE, the heirs and representatives of the late FURDOONJEE JAMSEDJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing in house assessed under No. 56, situate at Vaka Mohola, without the Fort, and NAVAZBAI, wife of DHUNJEEBHOY JEEWANJEE RANDALIA, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Cowasjee Subedar Lane, within the Fort of Bombay...... Plaintiffs

vs.

DOSSABHOY JAMSETJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at house No. 14, situate at Churney Wady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay aforesaid...... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a DECREE made in the above suit on the 17th day of February, 1879, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff Jerbai rupees four hundred and ninety three annas fourteen and pies ten, the Plaintiff Navazbai rupees seven hundred and forty annas fourteen and pies two, with interest on the said respective sums at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 3rd day of April, 1878, until payment, and that the said Dossabhoy Jamsedjee should pay the costs of the Plaintiffs of and incidental to the suit and of the reference, such costs to be taxed between Attorney and Client.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of sale dated the 3rd day of July, 1880, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, within the limits of Dhobee Talao, in Churney Wady Lane, behind the Dookar Bazar, assessed under No. 14 in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, and bounded on the east by the Churney Wady Lane, on the west and north by sweeper's passage, and on the south by a house belonging to one Cooverjee Canjee, towards the satisfaction of the said decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on Monday, the 20th day of December, 1880, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for Sale by Public Auction on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. A claim by Pestonjee Somanjee Boyceewalla, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing in a house, No. 5, at Ketwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th February, 1879, for a sum of rupees five hundred, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum payable monthly.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part-payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs Jerbai and Navazbai have permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser other than one of the Plaintiffs; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser, other than one of the Plaintiffs, to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff or of Messrs. ARDESIR and HORMUSJEE, Solicitors for the Plaintiffs Jerbai and Navazbai.—Dated this 16th day November, 1880.

W. MAITLAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1880.

A FURTHER withdrawal from the Bank of England of £125,000 for North America is advised in yesterday's London telegram, and the Money Market continues to harden, the rate of discount in the open market being still quoted at ½, but on 4 months bills at only ¼ per cent. under the Bank. Consols, however, are still quoted at 99½, French Rentes at 119 and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 80⅜ for Fours and 87⅝ for Fours-and-a-half.

In Indian Exchange Bank shares an advance of 10s. is quoted in Oriental, which now stand at £20, but Chartered and Chartered Mercantile are £1 lower at £21-10 and £21 respectively.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unchanged. Linseed is flat and again partially 3d. per quarter lower to arrive. Wheat is quiet and slightly easier.

Piece-goods in Manchester are reported steady, and for metals previous quotations are repeated.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm, sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot prices remain unchanged, but Futures have advanced 1-32d. this month, and March-April delivery being now 6⅜d. per lb. In New York yesterday ready Mid.-Uplands were unaltered at 10 15-16 cents, but futures were higher, February shipment having advanced from 10'97 to 11'05 cents per lb. This latter movement is somewhat difficult of explanation, unless it is merely the reflex of the firmer appearance in Liverpool, as not only are yesterday's receipts at the ports very heavy, but Reuter informs us that the monthly report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau states the average condition of the crop in the ten Cotton States is more favourable. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1880	1879	1878.
Two days' Receipts	50,000	38,000	23,000
Three days' do.	80,000	74,000	49,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,931,000	1,737,000	1,408,000

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver in London unchanged at 51 13-16d. per oz., Sterling opened quiet at yesterday's closing rates. During the day, however, owing to weaker accounts from Calcutta, an easier tendency was manifested, especially for ready bills, and although no actual decline can be quoted, the Banks show themselves more willing buyers, and for December delivery Credits have been sold at to-day's rate. We call:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 11-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ..	1s. 7 13-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „ ..	1s. 7 31-32d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „ ..	1s. 7 31-32d.	„
Francs, 3 „ „ ..	2f. 11c.	

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts remains unaltered at 1-32 per cent. premium; 60 days' sight, quite nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer to-day with a better demand, and business has been done at an advance of ⅛ on yesterday's rates, say:—Fours, Rs. 97⅞; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 106⅞.

The SHARE MARKET, although firm, has not been particularly active. Banks are unchanged, Bank of Bombay being still Rs. 728⅞. Land Companies are without quotable movement, and in Press shares the only changes reported are, an advance of Rs. 10 in Akbar and a decline of Rs. 5 in Broach Cotton Company and Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Mill Shares are very firm. We note an advance of Rs. 15 in National, Rs. 10 in Khandeish, and Rs. 5 in Jewraz Balloo and Madras United; while Dhurrumsey have declined Rs. 10, Khutao Mucconjee Rs. 10, and Mazagon and Great Eastern Rs. 5 per share. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 2,165.

COTTON.—Influenced by the firmer tone advised from Liverpool, sellers have shown less disposition to do business to-day, and although old Cotton is unaltered in value, an advance of Re. 1 per candy has been asked, and in some cases obtained, for New Crop. Akote for March has been sold at Rs. 217 and F. G. F. Dhollera for May at Rs. 203 per candy.

LINSEED is quiet at Rs. 6-13 for ready and Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-8 for May delivery. Wheat is firmly held at Rs. 32½ per candy for Best Soft White.

FREIGHTS are very firm, but not quotably higher. For Liverpool 40s. is asked for early shipment and 37s. 6d. for December for measurement, but shippers do not seem inclined to book at these figures. Continental rates are unchanged. One or two steamers are reported to have been fixed at previous rates, say 37s. 6d. U. K. and 40s. Continent future loading.

PIECE-GOODS are fairly steady, the business from the bazaar being estimated at 400 to 500 packages a day. Prices are unchanged, and there is not much doing in the shape of arrival business, Manchester prices and current exchange being almost prohibitive.

COALS continue very firm with no sellers to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	728¾
Bank of Bengal......	42,000	500	all	8 do.	740
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ...	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank......	40,000	28½	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	275
LAND COMPANIES.					
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	352xd
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	765
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	225
PRESS COMPANIES					
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,110
Albert Ginning Co......	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,120
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	1,950
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co......	600	500	all	40	435
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	70
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	825
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co......	500	300	all	21	230
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	00	1,090
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,750
French Press Co......	300	500	all	45 p.s.	410
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	500
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	15 p.s.	330
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	150
Prince of W. Press ...	120	......	1,500	75	1,300
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co...	450	1,000	all	50	530

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sicily, 1,078 tons, Captain W. A. T. Green, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with 246 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Colaba, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (4th Nov.), with a cargo of timber and rice.

THE barque Robert Jones, 287 tons, Captain John Rowland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (16th Oct.), with a cargo of 5,102 bags sugar and 2 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain A. W. Mann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kathiwar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Miss Paim, two gentlemen, and 318 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Puttialla, 494 tons, Captain W. Britten, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. McMillan, Asst. Surg. E. Mackenzie, Mr. David Flynn, Mr. F. Gibbons, and 66 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain James Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (15th Oct.), via Liverpool. She brought the following cargo:—4,046 packages piece-goods, 9,894 bundles iron hoops, 421 casks beer, 134 cases whisky, 20 barrels ham, 200 cases tin-plates, 2,581 bundles and 3,665 bars iron, 77 packages steel, 128 packages iron sheets, 72 plates iron, 188 packages paints, 66 cases thread, 29 cases brass, 3,802 plates spelter, 22 cases umbrellas, 570 bales twist, 65 cases provisions, 193 cases soap, 180 cases medicines, 40 cases tobacco, 60 bundles and 220 cases brass, 120 kegs nails, 13 packages earthenware, 240 cases and 6 bundles copper, 50 cases metals, 7 packages glassware, 144 casks porter, 52 tons coals, 424 packages wine and spirit, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
16	Mirzapore (s)......	Parish	Southampton, Oct. 20.
	Arrow (s)......	Nacoda	Mandvee, Nov. 13.
	Euphrates (s)......	Mann	Kurrachee, Nov. 13.
	Hispania (s)	Laird	Liverpool, Oct. 15.
	Colaba (s)......	Henderson ..	Moulmein, Nov. 1.
	Robert Jones	Rowland......	Mauritius, Oct. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
16	Red Cross	Brown	Rangoon.
	Sacrimner	Hagvig	D. Island.
	Sicily	Green	Antwerp.
	Puttialla (s)	Britten......	P. G. via Kurrachee

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Hispania to Liverpool via Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer, Arrow, to Coast and Cutch.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 16.

FOR LONDON.

Surat (s)—12 bales hides, Abdoola Peer Mahomed; 8 bales hides, Esmall Khairaz and Co; 7 bales skins, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 5 bales skins, Khanmahamed Nensey; 2 bales hides, Mahamed Allana; 8 bales hides and skins, Shuriff Gangjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania (s)—3,458 cwts wet dates, Bhimjee Jewan.

FOR HAVRE.

Stranton (s)—999½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Pricardie (s)—1 bale woolen carpets, F. Bozzoni.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana (s)—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14 Sea Gull, H. M. S., Byles, from Guardafui.
20 Philomel, H. M. S, Berners, from Seychelles.
29 Punjaub, ss, Macaulay, from Bombay.
Nov. 1 Chillingham, ss, Anderson, from Newcastle.
1 Hutton, ss, Henderson, from Bombay.
2 Pekin, ss, Anderson, from Southampton.
2 Mongolia, ss, Edmond, from Venice.
2 Irrawady, ss, Gonwain, from Shanghai.
3 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Bombay.
3 Hindostain, ss, Connell, from Calcutta.
3 Lennox, ss, Scott, from Jeddah.
4 Clan Gordon, Lewick, from Bombay.
4 Russia, R T ss, Balek, from Singapore.
5 Peshawur, ss, Renoldson, from Bombay.
5 Propontis, ss, Thomson, from Antwerp.
5 Discoverer, ss, Hughes, from Liverpool.
6 Pallion, ss, Skinner, from Moulmein.
6 Sissie, ss, Flanders, from Glasgow.
6 Benledi, ss, Ross, from Shanghai.
6 Reina Mercedes, ss, Mumtiz, from Liverpool.
7 Ettorefieramosca, It. Cont. Bonet, from Assabbay.
8 Manilla, ss, Dodero, from Bombay.
9 Tete, ss, Louch, from Trieste.
9 Hispania, Laird from Liverpool.
9 Albula, ss, Clark, from Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2 Hutton, ss, Henderson, to Jeddah.
3 Sea Gull, H. M., ss, Byles, to Berbera.
3 Punjaub, ss, Macaulay, to Zanzibar.
3 Pekin, ss, Anderson, to Calcutta.
3 Mongolia, ss, Edmond, to Bombay.
3 Irrawady, ss, Gonwain, to Marseilles.
3 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, to Jeddah.
3 Lennox, ss, Scott, to Calcutta.
4 Hindostan, ss, Connell, to Dhndee.
4 Clan Gordon ss, Lewick, to Jeddah.
5 Russia, R T ss, Balek, to Russia.
5 Peshawur, ss, Renoldson, to Southampton.
5 Philomel, H. M.'s, ss, Berners, to Red Sea.
6 Chillingham, ss, Anderson, to Gopaulpore.
6 Discoverer, ss, Hughes, to Calcutta.
6 Pallion, ss, Skinner, to Bremen.
6 Benledi, ss, Ross, to London.
6 Reina Merceles, ss, Mumtiz, to Manilla.
7 Propontis, ss, Thomson, to Singapore.
8 Sissie, ss, Flanders, to Penang.
9 Manilla, ss, Dodero, to Genova.
9 Tete, ss, Louch, to Bombay.
9 Hispania ss, Laird, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ettorefieramosca, Bonet, from Assabbay.
Albula, ss, Clark, from Cardiff.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 15.

Tickell, Capt., 77th Regt., on leave, from Madras.

NOVEMBER 16.

Young, Col., S. C., on furlough, from Simla.
Sievwright, Lieut., 49th Regt., on duty.
Miles, Col., 26th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Flitcher, Lieut., 7th Ben. Cavy., from leave, from England.
Fogo, Surg.-Genl., on duty, from Poona.
Morton, Lieut., R. A., from leave, from England.
Pottinger, Col., R. A., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 15.

Watson, Major, 29th Regt., on leave, to Mhow.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Nov. 9.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

17th N. I.—Lieut. C. W. Young, from the 41st N. I., to be Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

28th N. I.—Major A. Landon, Genl. List Infantry, recently posted to Agra for general duty, to be Offg. Wing Comdr., during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Capt. F. A. D'Acosta de St. Laurent, or until further orders.

Major W. R. C. Brough, L-5 R. A., is appointed member on the upper circle, annual casting committee, in place of Major H. P. Burke, 8th Hussars.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the names of Capt. and Bt. Major W. V. Brownlow, and Lieut. P. Marrow, 1st Dragoon Guards, are to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

Capt. H. Sheil, R. H. A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to England, and join G. Batty. B. Bgde., R. H. A., into which he has been permitted to exchange.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. C. F. Lawson, 2-2nd Foot, is directed to proceed at his own expense to England, to take up the appointment of Adjt. of the 4th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. M. U. Weyland, Rifle Bgde, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. E. G. Banbury, 9th Foot, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, to which he has recently been removed.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. J. L. Govan, 9th Foot, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated the 15th April, 1880, p. 231, Lieut. T. E. Rowan, R. A., is permitted to resign his probationary appointment of officiating Squdn. Officer, 13th Bengal Lancers.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 27th Oct., directing Bgdr.-Genl. A. H. Cobbe, C.B., to resume command of the division in consequence of Bgdr.-Genl. H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., having proceeded on furlough.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 29th Oct., appointing Lieut. H. W. Hughes, Q. O. Corps of Guides, to officiate as A-de-C. to Lieut.-Genl. W. T. Hughes, C.B., Comdg. Sirhind Division, vice Lieut. G. T. Campbell, 4-60th Rifles, and in anticipation of his permanent appointment.

Mooltan Brigade Order, dated the 29th Oct., appointing Capt. J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, 8th B. C., to the command of the depot, 15th B. C., in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. J. A. McNeale, 8th B. C., proceeded to join his regiment.

51st Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated the 27th Oct., appointing Capt. C. C. Smyth, Interpreter, vice Lieut. J. E. Preston, proceeded to take up his appointment in the 36th M N. I., there being no qualified subaltern officer available.

68th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated the 18th Oct., reconstructing the committee of paymastership as under:—Major C. Covey, President; Capt. W. F. Woodward, and 2nd Lieut. M Murphy, Members.

81st Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated the 19th Oct., appointing Capt. H. C. B. Farrant, Asst. Instr. in Musketry, there being no qualified subaltern available, with effect from the above date.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 16th Oct., making the following appointments, consequent on the return of Col. H. H. Gough, C. B., V. C.

Major J. A. Green, Sqdn. Comdr. to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt. J. B. Lynch, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr.

Lieut. G. U. Brown, Offg. Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr.

29th N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 24th Oct, making the following appointments, consequent on the appointment of Major E. Beddy to be 2nd in Command, vice Cunliffe, retired.

Major E. Beddy, 2nd in Command, to continue to officiate as Comdt, vice Col. J. J. H. Gordon, commanding a brigade in the field.

Bt. Lieut. Col. G. N. Channer, V. C., Wing Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Major E. Beddy.

Capt. A. J. F. Reid, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr, vice Bt. Lieut.-Col. G. N. Channer, V. C.

30th N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 26th Octber, making the following appointments:—

Lieut. F. C. Maisey, Wing Officer and Qrmr. to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt. W. G. C. Halkett, officiating as Wing Comdr.

Lieut F. G. L. Mainwaring, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, vice Maisey.

31st N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 16th Oct., appointing Capt A. C. G. Lydiard, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties, consequent on Col. H. M. Wemyss having assumed command of the regiment on that date.

34th N. I.—Regt'. Order, dated the 19th Oct., appointing Lieut. W. G. Dunsford Adjt., to officiate as Wing Comdr, consequent on the death of Major C. S. Pratt, there being no Capt. available.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette, Oct. 29.*)

War Office, Pall Mall, 29th Oct., 1880.

Royal Engineers.—Maj. J. A. Papillon, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Bt.-Col. J.P. Cox, deceased, dated 24th Sept., 1880.

Maj. C. J. O. Ferguson, from the temporary Reserve List, to be Maj., vice J. A. Papillon, dated 2nd Oct., 1880.

The promotion of Lieut. G. A. Cockburn to the rank of Capt., as notified in the London Gazette of the 21st Sept., 1880, is antedated to 19th Sept., 1880, vice H. S. F. Haynes, deceased.

Lieut. St. G. M. Kirke to be Capt., vice W. E. Peck, promoted, dated 22nd Sept., 1880.

Lieut. M. H. G. Goldie to be Capt., vice D. O'Brien, who is placed upon the Temporary Reserve List, dated 2nd Oct., 1880.

Staff.—Capt. and Bt. Maj. H. G. MacGregor, 29th Foot, to be Garrison Instructor at the Cape of Good Hope, vice Major W. E. Montague, 94th Foot, who resigned that appointment on promotion, dated 3rd Dec., 1880.

Capt. M. J. J. P. O. Connell, 37th Foot, to be A.-de-C. to Lieut.-Genl. the Hon. L. Smyth, C.B., appointed to command the troops at the Cape of Good Hope, dated 10th Nov., 1880.

Lieut. R. H. Elwes, Grenadier Guards, to be A.-de-C. to Maj-Genl. Sir G. P. Pomeroy-Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., Comdg. the Troops in Natal and the Transvaal, dated 4th Dec., 1880.

Commissariat and Transport Staff.—Depy. Commry.-Genl. A. W. Downes, C.B., having completed the prescribed period of service in his rank, has been placed upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Commry.-Genl, dated 27th Oct., 1880.

Commissariat and Transport Department.—The following officers to be retired under article 58 of the Royal Warrant of 31st Jan., 1880:—

Commry. P. G. F. Furse, dated 1st Nov., 1880.

Assist.-Commry. W. J. Bampfield, dated 1st Nov., 1880.

Ordnance Store Department.—Depy. Commry. H. P. Moors, has been granted the rank of Commry (Supry) from 1st Aug. 1878, the date upon which he was given the local rank in South Africa, in recognition of his services during the late Zulu Campaign. This officer's name will now appear in the grade of Assist. Commrys.-Genl, of Ordnance, next below that of Assist.-Commry.-Genl. of Ordnance, J. Elliott.

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DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be DELIVERED at Mahableshwur by 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, should be sent to Government House, Parel, Bombay, till further orders.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 14th Nov., 1880.

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ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL WILL BE HELD in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, the 7th DECEMBER.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BATCHELLOR—November 16th, at Dadur, near Bombay, the wife of Mr. W. Batchellor, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINS—November 11th, at Allahabad, N.-W. P., the wife of F. T. Atkins, of a son.

HUGHES—November 11th, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of A. J. Hughes, Executive Engineer, Gunduck Division, of a daughter.

LITTLEWOOD—October 27th, at Dehra Dun, the wife of H. R. Littlewood, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

D'COSTA—D'ALMEIDA—November 3rd, at Kotri, Sind, by the Rev. Father Quadros, R. C. Chaplain, Mr. P. M. D'Costa, Store-keeper, I. V. S. Railway, to Anne Catherine, widow of Mr. G. M. D'Almeida, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. G. D'Cruz, Pensioned Apothecary, Bombay Establishment.

DEATHS.

DALRYMPLE-CLERK—October 2nd, at Pooree, Orissa, suddenly, Edmund Francis Dalrymple Dalrymple-Clerk, fourth son of the late General John Clerk, aged 32 years.

MARDALL—November 9th, at Sujiani, in the Boogtee Country, of typhoid fever, Lieutenant Frank Mardall, Adjutant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, aged 29 years. Deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1880.

THE presence of H. E. the Viceroy at Lahore has been marked by a series of successful speeches to which the parliamentary training of Lord Ripon has given a certain air of political importance, while any distinct declaration of policy which might hereafter prove embarrassing has been carefully avoided. It is possible, however, to see in the last paragraph of the speech which His Excellency addressed to "maharajas, rajas, chiefs, and gentlemen" at the durbar on Monday last a departure from this politic reticence. In a graceful reference to the last durbar of a similar character held at the capital of the Punjab, Lord Ripon spoke in terms of the warmest friendship, and indeed of admiration, of his distinguished predecessor, and then significantly added that it would be his constant endeavour to follow in the footsteps and apply the principles of Lord Lawrence; "and," said His Excellency, "I know well that I could not give you here in the Punjab a better assurance than by that declaration of my earnest desire to promote your prosperity and to advance your welfare to the utmost." Now, if the policy of Lord Lawrence is to be the acknowledged guide of the present Government of India, we need no longer be in any doubt as to the course which will be taken in regard to such questions as the retention or abandonment of Kandahar, or as the whole drift and tendency of our future action with respect to all trans-frontier problems. Lord Lawrence has given his name to a line of policy which was for years carried out with more or less fidelity by the Viceroys who succeeded him, and was only flung to the winds when Lord Beaconsfield came into office and revolutionised the whole system hitherto prevailing beyond the frontier. Lord Lawrence's policy is best summed up in the epithet by which it was most frequently described—that of "masterly inactivity." It did not consist merely in the avoidance of any attempt to interfere in the affairs of the trans-frontier peoples against their will, but in the determination not to have any dealings whatever with them, even at their own invitation. It is the custom at present with many writers to contrast the simplicity and, above all, the happy results of that system with the difficulties and cost which have followed from the application by Lord Beaconsfield's Government of the Imperial policy of interference. But it seems to us very questionable whether the circumstances which rendered masterly inactivity sufficient for Lord Lawrence have not become materially changed, and in great part through the operation of that very policy. It must not be forgotten that the Amir Shere Ali was for years very well affected towards his English neighbours, and that the subjection of the Central Asian khanats by Russia filled him with apprehension as to the aggressive designs of that Power. He therefore proposed, in effect, that he should come into the British Indian system, and be guaranteed against external and internal enemies. This was the very arrangement which, in a more clumsy form, the treaty of Gandamuck was afterwards designed to effect. But the proposal so pressingly urged by Shere Ali was persistently refused as long as the Lawrentian ideas coloured the policy of our rulers, and the result was that the Amir ceased to look to the British Government for support, and began to cast about for the means of establishing a *modus vivendi* with the Russians. The result we all know. Of course it may easily be said that all we had to do was still to persevere on the lines laid down for us, no matter what coquetting went on between the Russians and the Afghan durbar, and that all would have been well had we continued to maintain our attitude of inactivity. But, after all, it was not any part of Lord Lawrence's policy to leave the Russians free to do what they pleased in Afghanistan, while we did nothing. When he laid down the lines of this system the Russians were not even aiming at the conquest of the countries adjacent to Afghanistan. For all practical purposes, they were still at Orenberg, and there was no immediate chance of their being able to put any direct political pressure on the Amir. The near approach of the Russians altered the whole aspect of the question, and, as we have seen, Shere Ali himself became anxious, and even alarmed. The Russians are now trying to compass the reduction of Merv, and there is no reasonable doubt that they will succeed in establishing themselves in that city, where they will be within speaking distance of the centres of Afghan political life. It is scarcely to be supposed that Lord Lawrence himself would have considered that a mere policy of inertia would be sufficient to ward off all danger in presence of such a state of things; yet, if we are to take the words of Lord Ripon in the widest sense, it would appear that the new Government are determined to take that course. "It will be," said his Excellency, "my constant endeavour during my administration of Indian affairs to follow in his footsteps and to apply his principles." This declaration merits very serious attention.

THE spirit which impelled the stool of Janet Geddes against the false thief who was saying mass at her lug is still active in Scotland, though now it confines itself to hurling winged words rather than stones and stools and such material missiles. It may be found rampant in all those theological discussions which are found in such abundance in the pages of the Scotch newspapers. As a specimen, let us take the termination of the half-yearly meeting of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, which resulted in the election of Dr. Story as Moderator, although he seems to have had some connection with a publication of a book of Scotch sermons which is accused of being heretical in tendency. He was elected in spite of the opposition of Mr. Thomson, a severely orthodox clergyman, and took his place in the Moderator's chair, wearing the hood of a D. D. "The Rev. Mr. Thomson, immediately on observing Dr. Story in his robes, cried out—I object to the Moderator coming in here in coloured robes. (Laughter, hisses, and cries of 'shame.') I object to and protest against it. (Renewed hissing.) You may hiss and cry if you like, but it is the rags of Rome. (Renewed laughter and interruption.) Mr. Thomson then resumed his seat, and the ordinary business was proceeded with." Fortunately it was not a geological meeting, and there were no chunks of old red sandstone lying handy, or the consequences might have been more serious. The hostility of the orthodox has been lately aroused anew by an attempt to extend to Scotland the agitation of the Sunday Society in favour of the opening of museums, picture-galleries, and gardens on Sunday. The Social Science Congress discussed the question, and a meeting was held in the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, in favour of the movement, at which a Scotch minister presided. The "orthodox who believe in John Knox" must, we think, have been considerably startled by a piece of information given by the reverend president at the meeting. He told his audience that "Knox was in the habit of indulging in a game at bowls, and going out to dinner on Sundays." John Knox's playing bowls and going to dinner-parties on the Sabbath will seem to them as extraordinary a reversion of the natural course of the world as the late astounding fact of a Roman Catholic viceroy prohibiting Sunday work. When they hear such things they will begin to believe that the world is going wrong, and that thistles are, indeed, producing grapes. The worst of their position is that if Knox and Calvin cannot be adduced in favour of their views, still less can they bring forward satisfactory evidence from the Bible, where, indeed, a good deal of distinct condemnation of strict Sabbatarianism is to be found. The Jewish law forbade work on Sunday, but contains no provision against amusement on that day. The Sabbatarians pretend to insist on a strict literal obedience to the words "Thou shalt do no manner of work." They forget not only that the literal words of that commandment say nothing against amusement, but also that they themselves transgress the letter of its injunction when they allow clergymen and pew-openers to do their manner of work on Sundays. When they have thus themselves, in fact, departed from the letter so as to obey their own interpretation of the spirit of the commandment, they have themselves introduced the thin end of the wedge, and must reasonably allow the subordination of the Sabbath to the well-being of man, as they are instructed to do in the New Testament. It is wonderful that this sour-spirited observance of the Sabbath is still continued in Scotland, in opposition to Scripture, John Knox, and common-sense. Sabbatarianism may have decreased to a certain extent, particularly in the large towns, which are more open to new ideas. The magistrates of Edinburgh no longer employ, as once they did, a class of men called "seizers" to go through the streets and arrest any who might be found walking about when they ought to be in church. But still, at any rate in country parishes, the stricter sort will not allow their children to take a healthy walk, far less to play on the seventh day. When the Sutherlandshire geologist, naturalist, and baker whose biography has lately been written by Smiles, after six days' confinement in the bake-house, thinking that

"God blames not him who toils six days in seven
Where smoke and dust bedim the golden day,
If he delight beneath the dome of heaven
To see the clouds and hear the winds at play,"

ventured to take a walk early in the morning of the seventh day, and after his return, being really a pious man, went to church, he found that he was singled out for direct attack from the pulpit for his grave misdemeanour. On another occasion he was pulling some rare flowers on Sunday. "From my reverie of delight," he writes to a friend, "I was suddenly startled by a rough voice accosting me in Gaelic. I looked round, and saw one of the ugliest-faced Highlanders that ever 'cam doon' staring wildly at me. 'A blowy day,' said I. 'Ach, ach!' said he. A brief silence ensued. 'Why are ye no at sermon?' he growled. 'Why are ye no at sermon yoursel?' I replied. 'Eh?' said he; 'oo, ye see I maun mind the beasts.' 'Well,' said I, 'we are very much alike. You mind your beasts, and I mind this (holding up a piece of the beautiful plant I had plucked). We have both our reasons for what we are about.' 'Man,' he said fiercely, 'ye're nae better than a beast tae be looking for grass on the Sawbath.'" This happened in the extreme north of Scotland, but that kind of intolerance is not by any means confined to that remote corner. The Queen herself brought the animadversion of the bigoted upon herself lately by venturing to sail on a Scotch loch on Sunday. One lady who spoke at the meeting said that when she came to her own country she could not even take advantage of her own garden on Sunday without being exposed to rudeness, but she believed if the same people who chaffed and made these rude remarks had a garden of their own to go to on Sunday, it would make them more civilised. However, too much stress must not be laid on her evidence, as she did not specify what conduct on her part had called forth the rudeness complained of. Perhaps she was playing badminton or lawn-tennis before the eyes of the people going to church—conduct which even Bombay would hardly tolerate without remonstrance. The attempt to reform the cherished Scotch Sabbath is looked upon with bitter animosity by the religious conservatives, and the innovators from the South are reminded of the fate of the 30,000 Englishmen who are lying on the field of Bannockburn because they could not stay at home and mind their own business. But the result of the struggle between light and darkness cannot be doubtful. The spirit of the age, which has introduced stained-windows and organs into Scotch churches, will eventually succeed in introducing a little enjoyment into the Scotch Sabbath.

THE November number of *Blackwood* will contain the opening chapters of a new story, "The Private Secretary." We have good authority for stating that the work is not by Mr. Hart.

THE *Pioneer* is fast becoming a comic paper. It speaks of "some papers published in remote provincial recesses of India—Bombay, Calcutta, and such places." In its remarks about the Bombay Army it has displayed the element which is chief in American humour—exaggeration. We see from the home papers that Mr. Leslie Stephen is about to deliver a lecture on the relation of Morality to Literature. We trust for the sake of the *Pioneer* that the lecture will be published.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 29.

LORD SALISBURY has opened the political campaign on behalf of the Conservatives this week with a rattling but rather heedless speech, which may be praised as a good exercise in invective, but will hardly do much good to the fortunes of the party. It is understood that a plan of action has been agreed upon recently by the Conservative leaders at conferences which were attended only by Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury, Lord Lytton, and Lord Cranbrook, and I think the general feeling among Conservatives as well as Liberals is that these brilliant statesmen require a good deal of ballast to keep them steady. Lord Derby supplied this useful office till he resigned his seat in the late Cabinet; but now this check on the volatile chiefs of the Conservative party has been removed, and in its place we have the erratic genius of Lord Lytton, who appears now to be Lord Beaconsfield's principal confidant. Yesterday Lord Lytton made his first appearance in public life at home by delivering a *quasi*-political speech at a Convalescent Home meeting. The speech consisted of one of those apologues derived from "the wise old literature of India" for which Lord Lytton is famous, and though it was pretty and pointed, the charm of its delicate wit is much too subtle to be appreciated by a popular audience of commonplace Englishmen. Lord Lytton's eloquence is of the *rococo* kind; his prose keeps company admirably with *vers de société* and similar poetical trifles; but it will never make him a serious political force in a country in which the electors are accustomed to get something much more substantial from their favourite public men. But—to return to Lord Salisbury's speech, which was meant to be a strong political manifesto—it is vexatious to find the late Foreign Secretary playing into the hands of his opponents by making light of the cession of Dulcigno, and saying he thought it of no importance whether Turkey gave up the place or not. Such remarks come with a bad grace from one of the British plenipotentiaries to the Congress of Berlin. The cession of territory to Montenegro was one of the distinct stipulations of the treaty of Berlin, and the late Foreign Secretary is bound above all other men to uphold the importance of that treaty. Mr. Gladstone contends with much force that Russia was induced to spare Turkey by, among other concessions, the promised enlargement of the little State of Montenegro, which is an outwork on the Adriatic; and it is clear that, so long as this promise was left unfulfilled, Russia had fair grounds for trying to upset the arrangements of the Berlin treaty in Bulgaria. The Liberal Cabinet, therefore, takes credit to itself for having deprived Russia of a good pretext for reviving the Eastern question. The true line of attack, then, for Lord Salisbury, as it seems to me, was to insist, not that it did not matter whether Dulcigno was surrendered or not, but that the means used by Mr. Gladstone to enforce the surrender of the place by the Turks were indefensible and dangerous to far larger interests than that involved in this question, and that, after all, he failed to effect the actual settlement of the affair, which was rather due to the advice of Austria and Germany. It would be a fair defence of the conduct of the late English Ministry to say that they were convinced Turkey would never yield Dulcigno unless the Powers appealed to arms, and that they did not believe public opinion in England would justify them in putting such pressure on the Porte. Mr. Gladstone notoriously held the opposite opinion. He sincerely believed in the concert of Europe, whose moral influence, he thought, would solve every difficulty without recourse to the policy of coercion. This view, to which he gave the widest possible scope, alleging that all the blunders of the late Ministry were caused by their determination to act alone or with one or two other Powers instead of making use of that irresistible weapon, the concert of Europe, has now been conclusively shown to be erroneous. The Naval Demonstration failed until Mr. Gladstone resolved to go to war with Turkey rather than be baulked of his purpose; and then Austria and Germany prevailed on Turkey to yield rather than go to war with England and Russia combined. The Austrian Red-Book shows most clearly that the so-called joint European action has been a prolonged diplomatic struggle between England and Austria, and that the latter Power has amply revenged herself on Mr. Gladstone by checkmating his designs in the East and leaving England quite isolated. Baron Haymerle distinctly declares that no such thing exists as a concert of European Powers for purposes of arbitration or of imposing the will of Europe on Turkey. The Powers exchange views, he says: and that is all. The published correspondence proves how little agreement there has ever been in those views as to what should be done with Turkey. Austria and Germany have acted as one Power, the German Government having devoted itself completely to carrying out the wishes of Austria in the East; and their one object from the beginning has been to curb Mr. Gladstone and prevent the outbreak of hostilities which his rashness seemed likely to provoke. The result is, that with the cession of Dulcigno the arm of England is paralysed. The Greek question will evidently not be raised at all unless the Greeks themselves are rash enough to invade Turkey,—and it is probable that they will not do that,—and, if we may judge by the bitter language of the German Press against Mr. Gladstone and the rumoured journey of Lord Odo Russell to London at the request of Prince Bismarck to see the English Prime Minister personally, the relations between England and the German Powers are so strained that Mr. Gladstone will soon have to make his choice between abandoning his friendly alliance with Russia and earning the open and determined enmity of the German people. It is as sad as it is surprising that this should be the end of what is called a Liberal foreign policy.

The arrest of Mr. Healy, Mr. Parnell's private secretary, for an act of intimidation in trying to compel a farmer who had taken land from which there had been an eviction to give it up, is not the first step in the long-promised Government prosecution. Healy has been arrested on an information sworn by the man he had threatened. It is, however, certain that the tenant would never have dared to come forward had he not been emboldened by the knowledge that the Government has at last made up its mind to put down the Land League. The *Times* explains the apparent hesitation on the part of the Government in commencing the prosecutions against Mr. Parnell and his associates by stating that "it has been deemed expedient to proceed against the offenders, not by ordinary summons in a petty sessions court, but by *ex officio* information, and the application in the latter case cannot be made during the legal vacation. The courts will not open until Tuesday next, and it is believed that in the long run time will be gained and the trial brought on at an earlier date." This is satisfactory so far as it goes, though it cannot give much comfort to Lord Cloncurry and other landords who have been sentenced to death by the Land League, and may be murdered long before Mr. Parnell's trial comes on. Lord Cloncurry's letter in to-day's *Times* is the most painful testimony we have yet had to the appalling state of Ireland. Here is a landlord who has habitually lived on his estates and spent thousands a year in improving the condition of his property and of the people living upon it; who has never evicted a tenant, and has always maintained the kindliest relations with his tenants and labourers. Yet this pattern landlord is to be assassinated because he has committed the crime of owning more land than the Land League considers should belong to one person. I cannot understand how, in face of such utter lawlessness as this, Mr. Cowen, the member for Newcastle, who is a fair-minded man, can talk calmly about schemes for propitiating the Irish tenantry by lending them State money to buy out their landlords. It is only by shutting our eyes to facts that we can imagine this scheme—which I, for my part, believe to be economically unsound, but which I will assume would be for the benefit of Ireland—could possibly satisfy the Land League. The scheme is Mr. Bright's, and like most of Mr. Bright's ideas is a little out of date now. During last session one frank Home Ruler openly scoffed at the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster when the right hon'ble gentleman wept rhetorical tears of pity over the woes of Ireland, and declared without any circumlocution that neither Mr. Bright nor Mr. Gladstone, nor any other English minister, could hope to conciliate the Irish people, who want and will have Ireland for the Irish. Mr. Parnell himself has all along said precisely the same thing, and last Sunday he went much further, for he told an excited audience that the Irish in America were prepared to support them in winning their independence by force of arms whenever they saw a fair chance of success in such a struggle with the English Government. This is sedition of the most uncompromising kind, and is quite beside the controversy as to what should be the tenure of land in Ireland. Mr. O'Donnell says that Mr. Gladstone's speeches in Midlothian were as seditious as Mr. Parnell's. Mr. Gladstone, no doubt, pushed constitutional agitation to its furthest limit, but I never heard that he quite went the length of using Russian money, or recommending the intervention of a Russian army to upset his detested rival, Lord Beaconsfield. Let Mr. Gladstone's errors in opposition, however, have been what they may, he has now to remember that he is First Minister of the Crown, and that his chief duty is to repress sedition. Great as may be his repugnance to coercion in Ireland, he will have to coerce the Home Rulers or to go out of office, for the English people are not in a mood to let him play with rebellion and anarchy much longer.

Considerable excitement was caused on Tuesday by a telegram in the *Evening Standard* announcing on the authority of the *Civil and Military Gazette* that the new Amir had been murdered by mutinous troops at Kabul. The Indian Government, of course, knew nothing about the matter, but it has since tried to re-assure the public mind by stating that news has been received from Kabul to the 16th instant, and that up to that date all was going on well with Mr. Lepel Griffin's *protegé*. It seems to me to be of very little consequence to us now whether Abdul Rahman is murdered or not. The key-note of our new policy is that what occurs in Kabul does not concern us in the slightest degree, and that, no matter what happens, our troops ought never again to be allowed to enter Northern Afghanistan. The fears expressed, therefore, by some of the English papers, that we should be obliged to intervene once more if the Amir were killed, are wholly unwarranted. The *Civil and Military Gazette's* news is probably true. Nothing could be more natural than a fight among the Kabulis for the arms, the treasure, and the stores Sir D. Stewart left to the Amir. As Sir F. Roberts significantly remarked in his speech at the farewell dinner given him when he was leaving Kabul, no Amir has ever been able to reign in Afghanistan without first giving proof of his capacity for governing by overcoming his rivals in arms. This Abdul Rahman has not yet done, and it was inevitable that he would have to fight with the Yakoob faction for the throne given him by the English. Moreover, Sir D. Stewart and Mr. Lepel Griffin had carefully left the ground clear for a fight of this kind by withdrawing the British troops from Kabul before they knew what had become of the Kabuli regiments with Ayub Khan. The vainglorious Mr. Griffin talks of this withdrawal as a masterpiece of firm diplomacy; but it is obvious that, had Sir D. Stewart waited a month at Kabul, till the result of General Roberts's march was known, the Kabuli regiments which escaped without fighting from Mazra would never have dared to march on Kabul and proffer allegiance to the new Amir with the intention of destroying him whenever they got the chance. The renewal of anarchy at Kabul may have one good result, if it convinces the Government of the necessity of holding on to Kandahar at any cost; but I begin to doubt if they have nerve enough to take such a decision at the risk of offending their Radical supporters.

The friends of Sir Bartle Frere intend giving him a dinner at Willis's Rooms on the 6th proximo; but I understand that the proceeding are to be strictly private, and that no reporters will be admitted. I cannot see myself why so much mystery should be made about the matter. It would be a far greater compliment to Sir Bartle if the dinner were a public one; but the Imperialists in this country seem still to be cowed by the verdict the people gave against them at the general [illegible]. I am able to send you, in advance of the English papers, a copy of an address Lord Northbrook is to deliver to night at Birmingham as President of the Midland Institute. We are [illegible] to look a gift horse in the mouth, and [illegible], when an ex-Governor General condescends to put on paper his impressions of India we ought to [illegible] nent criticisms which, [illegible] sible writers," are apt to trouble the security of official bosoms. But I confess that the greater part of the lecture is, in my judgment, terrible twaddle, such as an ordinary globe-trotter would be ashamed to print after a six-weeks' tour in India. All that Lord Northbrook says about Bombay in particular is evidently second-hand information, not brought up to the present time. On the other hand, his notice of the late Maharaja of Jeypore is marked by personal knowledge and good feeling. The most interesting part of the lecture is that relating to the Native Armies, because Lord Hartington notoriously leans greatly for advice on Lord Northbrook, so that the opinion of the latter on Indian army organisation may be taken to indicate the views of the present Government. So far as I can judge, Lord Northbrook clings to the views expressed by Lord Napier and Sir Henry Norman as to the expediency of giving larger openings for the honourable ambition of native officers, and instead of increasing the number of British officers with native regiments, he would seem inclined to give to high-spirited native officers detached and independent commands. Lord Northbrook only touches upon politics at the end of his lecture, when he warns the English people against enlarging the Queen's dominions in Asia, and quotes Mr. Disraeli's saying that there is room enough in Asia for both England and Russia. It need not be said that this is begging the question. Active intervention in Afghanistan was only resolved on by the British Government when it was clearly perceived that Russia thought there was no room in Asia for England, and when, in pursuance of her designs against the security of British India, she established a mission at Kabul and tried to bring all Afghanistan within the sphere of her political influence.

American forecasts of stormy weather in England this year have been usually upset by the event, the fact being that the path of storms from the west can be accurately traced across the American Continent, but that on reaching the Atlantic Ocean the slightest incident seeems to cause a deviation from from the prescribed course, so that sometimes they strike the coast of Iceland or Norway instead of the British Islands, and sometimes are lost altogether in mid-ocean. But the *New York Herald*, which sends us cable-messages of coming bad weather, may console itself this week for many disappointments by the more than ample fulfilment of its prediction that we should be visited on Wednesday by a furious gale from the south-west. The storm travelled so fast across the Atlantic that it reached our coasts a day before it was due; and it has raged for nearly three days with the most destructive violence, the high wind being accompanied by torrents of rain, so that we hear of nothing but floods from all parts of the country. To-day the barometer has risen rapidly again, after having fallen more than two inches between Sunday and Thursday morning. Let me commend to your perusal a valuable article on meteorology in to-day's *Times*, which gives a full account of the extraordinary weather of this week, and also describes the new glycerine barometer, which is a much more delicate instrument for noting changes of temperature than the common mercury barometer, as glycerine is so much more sensitive than mercury that a fall of an inch in the latter is measured by feet in the former fluid.

J. M. M.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your recent article on Lord Salisbury's changes in the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service you laid it down that what he did was done with a bad ostensible motive, and with unavowed motives which were worse. Now, with the exception of Lord Beaconsfield, there is no statesman whose very name I detest politically more than that of Lord Salisbury, but when his action is unjustly condemned I feel bound to raise my humble voice in his defence. The change which injures the Scotch universities does not appear to be of the essence of the arrangement, and might be put right without touching anything else. As to the obstacles put in the way of native competition, my feelings are sorely divided. As you say, it is unfair to prevent natives from competing by a side-wind, but at the same time, though entirely favourable to the admission of suitable natives by suitable means to the Civil Service, I am so convinced of the radical unsuitableness of competition as a means of admitting them that I should be loth to see the new obstacles in their way removed, if removed only on the ground of being obstacles to them.

But the point upon which I would join issue with you is your extraordinary suggestion as to the ostensible motive put forward for the limit of age, namely, that it would enable boys to pass straight from public schools. I would first remark that it is somewhat unfair to say, as has, though not in your article, been said, that this was only an ostensible motive; the object has been attained, as was evidenced by a letter to the editor of the *Times* from the head-master of Clifton, published in the *Mail* of the 22nd September. But you appear to think that it was utterly wrong to make any changes with [illegible] who have been fully educated by the public schools. Was it, then, desirable that boys should, in order to enter the Indian Civil Service, have to be taken from school at the very age during which it is most necessary they should remain there in order to reap the full fruits of their education, and be transplanted to a London tutor's? I refuse to use the word "crammer," for the mere teaching of a tutor is as good as that of the schools; the evil lies in the change from the free and healthy atmosphere of a public school to the physically and morally unhealthy bondage of [illegible] London. Lord Salisbury's object was [illegible] paration for the Indian Civil Service [illegible] fit into, instead of involving a complete dislocation of, the ordinary system of English education, and though it is to be regretted that in doing so any harm should be done to the prospects of those otherwise educated, it would be a distinct evil to resort to the old plan.

One word more. You rely on the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners as opposed to the change. Anyone who has been in their clutches would have told you that as a mere examining body swathed in red-tape their opinion on such a subject is valueless.

O. M.

THE MAHIM FAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would draw the attention of those concerned to permit the water to serve the public fountains both day and night; at present it is shut off twelve hours out of the twenty-four.

I have noticed some thirsty souls almost drop for want of water, which renders the scene more disheartening when it is known that the fountains are situated miles apart; and when that space is got over, the poor souls are to experience the same disappointment.

I have often felt surprised that some of our philanthropic citizens, in their eagerness to subscribe largely to charities abroad, do not look into the wants of the poor sufferers at home, and erect a few more of those tokens of charity, so pleasing and gratifying to a traveller.

FOUNTAIN.

Digitised with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

ZEMINDAWAR MALIKS AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, Nov. 15.

Several Zemindawar maliks arrived last night in order to pay their respects to Colonel St. John.

QUIET ON THE HELMUND.

The Walli's representative writes from Girishk that all is now quiet on the Helmund.

AYOUB KHAN.

Ayoub has appointed the Sartep as Governor of Dilahband with two guns, two regiments, and one thousand sowars.

MAHOMED JAN.

It is reported from Kabul that Mahomed Jan has refused the offer made to him by the Amir of a widow of the late Shere Ali.

ABDUL RAHMAN THREATENING HERAT.

Maimanah has been occupied by Abdul Rahman's troops, and it is reported that they will continue their march to Herat.

If they do, matters must soon come to a crisis, as the people of Western Afghanistan will probably support Ayoub in a struggle with the existing Kabul Government. If the report about Mahomed Jan above referred to is correct, we may conclude that he has decided to cast in his lot with the Ghazni and Farrah faction.

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY FROM LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

The Viceroy left Lahore this morning at eleven o'clock by special train. A guard of honour attended, consisting of the 92nd Highlanders and the Punjab Volunteers, and a royal salute was fired.

LORD RIPON'S FURTHER MOVEMENTS.

His Excellency goes to Chunga Munga, fifty miles distant. After shooting there to-day, he leaves to-night for Mooltan and Bhawulpore, where he will be the guest of the Nawab one day. Thence he travels to Sika and Pir Chowkie.

AT LAHORE.

The Viceroy drove yesterday through the native city of Lahore, visiting the Jumma Musjid and the Fort, and in the evening he attended the Afghan Ball at the Montgomery Hall.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE LAHORE RACES.

At the Lahore races yesterday, Lieutenant Weare, 9th Regiment, was thrown from his horse in the steeplechase, and died in the evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ADDRESS TO GENERAL ROBERTS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Dover Corporation have resolved to present an address to Sir Frederick Roberts on his landing there.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

Disastrous floods, caused by heavy rains, have taken place in the South and West of England.

THE BOERS REBELLING.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 15.

The Boers at Pochiftrom are rebelling and advancing against the Colonial troops.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Nov. 15.

M. Coumoundoros has declared that Greece will not be ready to fight until March.

THE NIHILISTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.

Sentence of death on three Nihilists has been commuted into hard labour in the mines for life.

SHOOTING A TURKISH OFFICIAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.

A Turkish official, while reading the proclamation of the surrender of Dulcigno, was shot.

THE KURDS.

TEHERAN, Nov. 15.

Obei Dullah, a leader of the revolted Kurds, has retreated, and Taimur, the commander of the Persian troops, captured the position.

TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

SUEZ, Nov. 15.

H. M.'s troopship Malabar has passed through the Canal, homeward bound.

AMERICAN COTTON REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of the crop of ten cotton states is more favorable.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Bombay Mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4⅞d.

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅞
4½ do. do.	87⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119
Bar Silver	51 13-16d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£20.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£21-10.

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Arrival—Oithona.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Nov. 15, 10-15 A.M.

Mail steamer Nepaul, from Calcutta, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MADRAS, Nov. 16, 2-30 P.M.

Manila land lines interrupted.

We publish a supplement to-day, containing a variety of English news, including a lecture by Lord Northbrook on India, and some interesting particulars of the state of affairs in Ireland, where the arrest of Mr. Healy, Mr. Parnell's secretary, had just taken place.

The members of the new Gaiety Theatre company, from England, arrived by the Anchor Line steamer Hispania yesterday morning. The piece to be played at the opening on Saturday is the comedy "Truth," which had a successful run at the Criterion Theatre in London. The subscription-list of the theatre closes to-day.

[illegible] *Kandahar News* of the 3rd instant states :—[illegible] on good authority that the reports of [illegible] at Kabul mentioned in the papers [illegible]sterday are entirely untrue. All was well [illegible] here up to the 25th October. We may [illegible] at the Amir has sent down a person [illegible] Mahomed Khan to bring up his [illegible]ives to Kabul.

[illegible] Poona Horse arrived at Kandahar from Kohat on the 3rd instant.

We may remind our readers that this evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Mr. Arthur Sketchley will introduce to the public of Bombay his great creation, "Mrs. Brown," who will relate by the mouth of her author her varied fortunes during her journey through life, a narrative that has filled many volumes, and commanded the sympathy of the British public during the last eighteen years in London. All familiar with the multitudinous books in which Mr. Sketchley has pourtrayed the various phases of his heroine's life will anticipate a merry evening in her company, it being a fact at once remarkable and, it may be added painful, that the sufferings of this worthy woman elicit as much, if not more, laughter than her avowed drolleries.

The Viceroy's tour towards the west is to be slightly extended. His Excellency wishes to see the Bolan, and will ride to the mouth of the pass from Pir Chowkee.

An official account of the Kabul war is, says the *Pioneer*, being prepared in the Quartermaster-General's Department, but it will most likely be made secret and confidential.

It is said that the Amritsur traders who have agents at Kabul are withdrawing them, or have already done so.

The *Pioneer's* appreciation of Bombay troops seems to grow keener every day. The Allahabad paper speaks thus of the service done by No. 2 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners :—The company has been in Afghanistan for two years, and after doing hard work on the Jacobabad and Dadur road, in the Bolan Pass, and on the new railway, they fought with great gallantry at Maiwand and in the unlucky sortie of the 16th of September. Lieutenant Henn died nobly, defending the guns at Maiwand, and the Sappers on both occasions fought with rare coolness and courage. They are now returning to their presidency, sadly reduced in numbers, but covered with honour.

With reference to the first Annual Financial Statement of the Hyderabad Government, which we spoke of in a leading-article yesterday, we may as well state that the statement in question forms a good-sized Yellow-Book, and is accompanied by a translation from Persian of a memorandum by Sir Salar Jung, in which the Minister gives an interesting historical retrospect of the financial condition of the Nizam's dominions. The financial statement is drawn up by Muckram-ul-Dowlah Bahadoor, and is very clearly set forth with all necessary information. The new revenue assessment has been carried out under the Moulvie Mahad Ali.

We hear that the Bombay volunteers will probably be inspected by the Viceroy during His Excellency's visit, between the 28th instant and the 4th proximo. His Excellency will have high expectations of the efficiency of the corps, from his knowledge of volunteers in England ; and if the men choose to make a slight effort, the expectation may be fully realised. We trust that all members of the corps will respond to the call of their officers and turn out to the intermediate parades. It would be better that they were not seen by His Lordship at all if they do not make a better exhibition than was presented on the parade-ground on Saturday last. The corps never drilled so badly before. The reason was that there were very few drilled men out, and a large proportion of the rawest recruits obtained admission to the ranks, who made a complete mess of every movement attempted. Something of the failure, too, was due to the faulty manner in which commands were given by some of the company officers, who need some furbishing drill as well as the men.

Amongst the authorities who are distinctly in favour of retiring from Kandahar, says the *Pioneer*, is Sir Robert Sandeman, whose opinion would naturally carry great weight at home, whence the final decision must come. However, the question might as well remain open during the winter, for, at any rate, the place would not be given up yet. If all goes well, Sir Robert Sandeman will probably go home on leave shortly.

The *Indu Prakash*, taking for gospel the very doubtful statement of the *Times of India* that Dr. Jacobi will be appointed successor to Dr. Bühler, thus discourses :—Again the Government of Bombay has left indigenous talent in the cold by appointing a foreigner to succeed to the place lately occupied by Dr. Bühler. The doctor's duty was to go about the several places in India and collect ancient M. S.s—a duty which certainly did not require a foreigner being brought from afar to the prejudice of the claims of several Indian Sanskrit scholars. As for Dr. Jacobi, the new successor to Dr. Bühler, there can be no complaint against him, for he is said to be an erudite and experienced Sanskrit scholar. But scholars as clever as the doctor could have been found in India, and this present instance once more fairly illustrates how native interests are treated whenever an opportunity offers itself for our Government to prove its sincerity and good intentions towards the people of this country.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the 27th October Mr. Magnus Mowat (of the firm of James G. Smith, of Liverpool, and Ritchie, Stewart and Co., of Bombay, and ex-president of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce) was unanimously elected a member of the Council, in the place of Mr. C. R. Iken, resigned.

The Queen's personal opinion on the recent outrages in Ireland has been indicated in a most thoughtful and gracious manner by granting to the widowed Lady Mountmorres a suite of apartments just vacated in the palace at Hampton Court.

Life avers that it is seriously said another penny will be added to the income tax to meet the expenses incurred by Mr. Gladstone in the recent Naval Demonstration.

During the last Indian trooping season *Truth* called attention more than once to the necessity for improving the steering-gear of the troopers, several fatal accidents having occurred in rough weather. The Admiralty have now resolved to fit these fine vessels with the steam steering-gear, as was recommended. This will be done at the close of the present season. The cost will be about £12,000.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the loss of H.M.S. Atalanta is stated to be a very full and exhaustive volume, containing plans and diagrams showing the 'midship sections of ships, their water displacement, and the effect of overmasting on the angles of inclination at which they would wholly lose their stability. The report strongly condemns the rig and construction of the Atalanta, as well as of her sister ship the Eurydice, and expresses an earnest hope that no similar vessels will ever again be employed on active service in the British Navy.

At a county court held recently in the county of Durham the learned judge denounced the defendant in a case as a "d—d fool and ill-conditioned vagabond." This strong description seems to *Truth* to be fully justified by the evidence ; "but such language is scarcely indicative of a mind of judicial serenity."

Parliamentary obstruction promises to be more vigorous than ever next session. In addition to the Irish brigade, *Life* says, the fourth party is to be very largely recruited. The noble lord who has taken upon himself the task of leading the party to glory considers that he will be able to muster some thirty followers against the Government. With a gallant band thirty strong around, Lord Randolph is prepared to do wonders, and everyone may be prepared for a busy time of it when Parliament meets again.

A correspondent writes to the *World* :—"Business took me to a western Irish county ten days ago. I dined with a friend in company with three other guests. After dinner the conversation turned upon revolvers, and in a minute five were produced, each lady and gentleman possessing that now necessary means of defence. I was about to take a journey next day, and was warned by my friends not to be out after dusk, lest I might be shot by mistake."

Major-General Barclay (late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 66th Regiment) writes as follows to the *Standard* :—In the official telegrams published from Simla on July 28th or 29th last the name of Major Oliver, 66th Regiment, is given as having ridden into Kandahar before what remained of his regiment after the battle of Maiwand. As such was not the case, will you kindly publish this letter, in justice to the memory of that officer, who has since succumbed to small-pox ? The late Major Oliver was brought into Kandahar on a gun-carriage, perfectly exhausted. He assisted General Burrows during the retreat in doing all in his power to restore some sort of order, and was much pained at seeing his name mentioned in the public papers as having reached Kandahar before his men. I have ascertained this information by a letter received from one of the officers of the 66th Regiment who was present during the action and retreat.

A list of officers specially recommended for honors and promotion in connection with the second phase of operations in Afghanistan has been forwarded to England by Sir Frederick Roberts, and the appearance of a tolerably lengthy Afghan *Gazette* will shortly make known the names of the recipients. Brigadier General Herbert Taylor Macpherson, C.B., V.C., is, *Life* learns, to be promoted Major General "for distinguished service in the field," and is to receive a step in the Order of the Bath in company with Major Generals John Ross, C. B. ; T. D. Baker, C. B. ; and C. M. MacGregor, C. B., C. S. I., C. I. E. The last-named officer—the best possible man—succeeds Sir Frederick Roberts in the appointment, so long held open, of Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army. The Companionship of the Order of the Bath will, it is understood, be conferred on Lieutenant-Colonels Bushman, 9th Lancers ; Richard Lacy, 59th Foot ; Stockwell, 72nd Highlanders ; Parker, 92nd Highlanders ; and Chapman, Royal Artillery ; while the friends of the late Lieutenant Colonel Cleland, 9th Lancers, will be gratified to find his name recorded as an intended recipient of the honour. Colonel Collins, the late Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, would also have received the C.B. had he survived.

On the recommendation of the Prince of Wales, the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society has been awarded to Lieutenant Charles Graham, R.N., of the Royal yacht Osborne, for the following act of gallantry :—At midnight, on September 14, Lieutenant Graham jumped overboard fully dressed in his uniform to save the life of a waterman named Harvey, whose boat had capsized at Portsmouth, and who was fast drifting out to sea. It was raining and blowing hard at the time, intensely dark, and very cold. The ship being alongside the yard there was no boat ready immediately, as boats have to be kept at the landing-place some distance from the ship ; and the man must have been drowned but for the gallantry of Lieutenant Graham, who rescued him after great exertion and with considerable difficulty, the risk incurred being much enhanced by being encumbered with his uniform.

Lord Salisbury, in a recent political speech, gave the following description of the great Naval Demonstration :—

Ministers of late have been very mysterious. We have seen a drama passing before our eyes which it is hard to comprehend. We have seen apparently the six Powers of Europe directing the enormous might of their naval forces against one solitary, decaying, beaten power, demanding of it what I am bound to say we had a positive right to demand—the fulfilment of promises solemnly made after apparently employing pressure and threats of the most urgent character—and exhibiting their force in a Naval Demonstration for which no precedent exists, failing to obtain from the beaten Power the satisfaction which they demanded (hear, hear), and up to this moment being compelled, much to the ridicule of Europe, to submit to delays which almost amount to a refusal. These things were difficult to understand. Two or three days ago it seemed impossible that the Porte could be so mad as to defy the concert of Europe—the united power of all the European Empires. But a little light has quite recently been thrown on the situation. Mr. Gladstone not long ago said in one of his speeches by which he prefaced his accession to power that Austria was one of the countries of which it might be said it had never done any good—that no one could put his finger on anything Austria had done and say it was good. Now we are in a position to say that Austria has done some good in this matter. Austria has given us information which in vain we sought for from our own Government. We have to thank the Parliamentary publication by Austria with reference to the Naval Demonstration and the reason why it has not succeeded. It appears that when the ships of the six Powers were sent to the coast of Albania it was officially stipulated, if I read the telegraphic intelligence aright, that the crews of those ships should never land, and the guns which those ships carried should never fire. (Laughter.) I do not say these were the instructions given to all the ships of all the Powers, but they appear to have been given to some of them ; and when Lord Granville promised that England should not act without the others it became very clear why the Sultan did not care much for the Naval Demonstration at all. (Cheers.) They might for all practical purposes have just as well sent six washing tubs with flags attached to them. (Laughter.)

A resolution of a very alarming character respecting to tobacco-smoking was passed at a meeting of Sunday-school teachers, Band of Hope conductors, and others, lately held at Manchester, to consider the "increasing habit of juvenile smoking, and the best means to counteract it." It was moved that—

"As physicians of the highest eminence declare tobacco to be injurious to health and longevity ; as smokers smoke to gratify the same artificial craving which induces drinkers to drink ; as careful statistical investigation shows that the smoking teetotaller is five times as liable to break his vow as the non-smoking teetotaller ; as smoking is an unmanly leaning on a solace to care and labour, neither sought nor needed by women, enabling the smoker to be idle without growing weary of idleness, tending to take the ambition out of him, and to make him happy when he should be miserable and content when his divinest duty is discontent ; as it is almost impossible to smoke in an inhabited country without causing discomfort or nausea to others ; and as, finally, the passion for tobacco has been the cause of many serious fires and disastrous explosions, this meeting entreats parents, teachers, and all others who have influence with British boys to warn them against this barbarous habit both by precept and example.

Certain members of a religious order formerly residing in France have settled themselves lately in a remote district in the county of Sussex, at a place called Cowfold, and have hired a quantity of land, the *World* says, with the intention of starting a distillery for the production of the celebrated Chartreuse liqueur. The secret which gives the peculiar and exquisite flavour to this liqueur has been preserved for generations intact by a certain body of Carthusian friars ; and it is the inheritors of this secret who have now established themselves in England, and hope to realise a large profit for their order by the production in this country of an article on which a duty is levied.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At a special general meeting held yesterday, the Bombay Municipal Corporation proceeded with the consideration of the budget estimates for 1881. Commencing with the detailed statement of income, it was proposed by Dr. Blaney, and seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, that the consolidated rate for the year 1881 be fixed at 8 per centum (*viz.*, house rate at 4 per cent., lighting rate at 2 per cent., and police rate at 2 per cent.), including Rs. 50,000 contributed by Government and Rs. 60,000 contributed by the Port Trust, and that the budget estimate thereof, amounting to Rs. 9,15,100, be passed by the Corporation. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was of opinion that Government property in the city was larger and more valuable than the property held by the Port Trust, and that the contribution of the former should therefore be proportionately greater than that of the latter. He trusted that some steps would be taken to induce Government either to allow all their property to be assessed like private property, or to increase the Government contribution in future. Dr. Blaney's resolution was agreed to unanimously. It was next proposed by Dr. Blaney, seconded by Dr. Pinkerton, and resolved, that the estimate of the contribution of Government towards the cost of the police force for the year 1881 be passed at Rs. 90,000. In connection with the above resolution, the Corporation proceeded to a consideration of Government letter asking for a contribution of Rs. 15,000 per annum towards the working of the C. D. Act, and proposing to deduct the sum from the outstanding balance of the Government contribution for police expenses due to the Corporation for the current year. It would be remembered that the Town Council had passed a resolution on the Government letter, expressing their inability to recommend the Corporation to sanction such a contribution. Dr. Cook remarked that, on a former occasion, the Corporation expressed their willingness to make a contribution of Rs. 15,000 towards the working of the C. D. Act if their finances admitted of it ; and that now they could not ignore that resolution. Even if they were a body without a soul, they certainly were not a body without a conscience or without a memory. Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and others urged that Dr. Cook's own memory was at fault ; that the Corporation had, in distinct and unqualified language, declined to give anything for a lock hospital, because on principle they would have nothing to do with the working of the C. D. Act ; and that the Corporation, by agreeing to the proposal of Government, would now be simply stultifying themselves. Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia averred that it was "quite unparliamentary on the part of Government" to persist in an attempt to trample upon the rights and liberty of their subjects. After an interesting discussion, it was proposed by Dr. Blaney, seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani, and resolved by thirty votes against seven, that Government letter No. 8132 of 1880, General Department, asking the Municipal Corporation to sanction a contribution of Rs. 15,000 per annum towards the working of the C. D. Act, and proposing to deduct the said sum from the outstanding balance of the Government contribution for Police expenses due to the Corporation for the current year, be recorded. That the Town Council's resolution, No. 4178 of 1880, stating that they are unable to recommend the Corporation to sanction such a contribution, be approved and recorded. The following estimates of income were then unanimously agreed to :—Wheel tax at Rs. 2,22,500 ; liquor licences at Rs. 1,43,750 ; public land conveyance badges at Rs. 1,600 ; tobacco duty and licences at Rs. 1,60,000 ; town duties at Rs. 5,80,200 ; insurance companies at Rs. 22,000 ; and contribution from municipal servants towards pension fund at Rs. 9,000. The Corporation then adjourned until 3 p. m. on Friday next.

DEATH OF MR. DWARKADAS VUSSONJEE.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, the head of the well-known Bhattia firm of Jewraj Balloo and Co., which took place on Monday night last at his bungalow at Malabar Hill. The deceased gentleman had for sometime been suffering from an ulcer in the back, which baffled the skill of his medical attendants and proved fatal eventually. He was 45 years of age, and his death, while still in the prime of life, with a future of great usefulness before him, has created among the community to which he belonged a wide-spread sympathy for his family. As a leader of the Bhattia sect, of whose moral and educational progress he was a warm supporter, he was modest and unostentatious ; and it was owing chiefly to these traits in his character that his name was not so prominently known as his great wealth would have enabled him to make it. The firm of Jewraj Balloo and Co. was named after Mr. Dwarkadas's grandfather, an inhabitant of Kutch, who settled in Bombay about 85 years ago and carried on mercantile transactions on an extensive scale. For nearly half-a-century the grandfather conducted the business of the firm which, during that long period, was not deserted by the good luck with which it started. After the death of Jewraj Balloo, his son Vusoonjee became the head of the firm, but he survived his father only five years, during which he continued the business in silk, silken goods, iron, copper, grain, spices, &c., for the import and export of which agencies were established by him in different countries. Mr. Dwarkadas was only ten years of age when the death of his father placed him in the position of head of the firm ; and during his minority, the business of the firm was ably managed by Mr. Dwarkadas's maternal uncle, the late Mr. Goculdas Tejpall, with the advice of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, first Baronet. When Mr. Dwarkadas took charge of the affairs of the firm, he found himself in business on a very extensive scale, and made proportionately large profits during the American war. His transactions in cotton at the time amounted to several millions sterling and resulted in a large accession to his fortune. He then built the "Duria Mehel" (*i. e.*, sea palace) at Malabar Hill at a cost of about five lakhs of rupees, furnished it with articles of *vertu*, and formed a small museum therein of specimens of the arts of India and other countries, together with other objects of interests, which are considered an attractive feature of the "Duria Mehel." Mr. Dwarkadas had a fancy for jewels, and his collection of gems is said to be rich and rare in this city. Among them is the famous "Savoy Diamond" which, after several vicissitudes, was purchased by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, first Baronet, from whom it passed into Mr. Dwarkadas's hands. The deceased gentleman was the owner of the Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Mills and had a principal interest in the Khatao Macconjee Spinning and Weaving Mills. He devoted special attention to the introduction of useful manufactures, and is said to have contemplated the formation of a joint-stock company for the encouragement of Indian-made goods and indigenous skilled labour. As a social reformer, he was one of the first daring band of Bhattias who set their faces against the corrupt practices of the Wallubhacharyan Maharajas ; and the successful result of the great Maharaj libel case (which was tried in the late Supreme Court before Sir Mathew Sausse and Sir Joseph Arnould) was in some measure due to his support. His sympathy was always enlisted on the side of progress in his sect. He was a friend of female education among the Hindoos, and established the Jewraj Balloo Girls School in Bombay and maintained it at his own expense. His private charity was dispensed liberally among the poor of his own community. Mr. Dwarkadas was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1877. In him the Bhattia community may be said to have lost a prominent member and a great well-wisher. In respect to his memory, the cotton and share markets, the Jewraj Balloo and Khatao Macconjee Mills, the Jewraj Balloo Girls School, and the charitable institutions established by the late Mr. Goculdas Tejpall, were closed yesterday.

OVUM IN OVO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter in your to-day's issue signed "E. M." and headed *Ovum in Ovo*, I, the interested reader, wish to learn whether the fowl's egg that contained the inner egg had a white and yolk besides the shell white and yolk of the small one ?

Bombay, Nov. 16. M. D.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar, Concert at 9 p. m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Mirzapore (s), from Southampton ; Arrow (s), Mandvee ; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee ; Hispania (s), Liverpool ; Colaba (s), Moulmein ; Robert Jones, Mauritius.

Vessels Sailed—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Red Cross, to Rangoon ; Sacrimner, D. Island ; Sici y, Antwerp ; Puttialla (s), P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

High Court.—Yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas presided in the second division court on the Appellate Side with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Melvill.

Theft of a Goat.—Bagia Gopal was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a goat, valued at Rs. 5, belonging to a Mr. T. Edwards.

Theft of a Cow.—Rama Gunnoo was yesterday sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for stealing a cow, valued at Rs. 40, the property of Pandoo Mahadoo.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 13th instant, was 55 feet and 8 tenths. In the corresponding week of last year it was 56 feet and 5 tenths.

Rainfall.—A return from the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, shows that the total rainfall at the following stations up to week ending 12th instant were—15·47 inches at Decksal, 26·56 at Madha, 25·60 at Mohol, and 33·97 at Hudgi.

A Juvenile Pick-pocket.—Rahim Cassum, a runaway from the Sassoon Reformatory, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 3 from the pocket of Abdool Tyebally while passing along the public road. He was sentenced to receive seven stripes and to be sent back to the Reformatory.

Giving False Information to the Police.—A woman named Phivaree was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of giving false information of theft to a police constable, with intent to injure and annoy Ramchunder Bappoo. She was fined Rs. 30, Rs. 15 of which, if recovered, were ordered to be paid to Ramchunder as compensation.

Departure of the Bishop of Goa.—The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas de Almeida, Bishop of Goa, solemnly officiated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday last, and on Monday morning he left this for Goa, having on the previous evening, together with the Right Rev. Dr. Meurin, S. J., dined with the Portuguese Consul.

Cheating.—A noted character named Austin Antone Fernandes was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper on four separate charges of cheating preferred against him by four different persons in respect of sundry brass ornaments, which prisoner endeavoured to pass off as genuine gold articles. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Loss of a Purse.—A woman named Thuckee, residing at the Victoria Bunder, reported to the police on Monday last the loss of a purse containing Rs. 42 in cash and three silver rings valued at Rs. 3. The complainant states that after bathing at the bunder she left the purse behind, and about an hour after, when she returned to the spot, it had been taken away. Police enquiries are in progress.

Alleged Theft by a Servant.—Mahomed Hussein, a Khoja, residing at Shamjee Hassajee Street, reported to the police on Sunday last that his servant, named Mogal Shaik Ali, had absconded, taking with him a diamond ring, a gold earornament, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 120. The accused is said to have made off to Surat. A magistrate's warrant has been obtained and despatched to that place for his arrest.

Carriage Accidents.—Marriam, a Mahomedan girl, aged about seven years, was accidentally knocked down on the Mazagon Road on Monday last by Dr. Gostling's buggy, driven by himself, and was somewhat seriously injured. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.—Narrayen Namajee, while driving his cart in a quarry at Sewree, on Monday last, was accidentally thrown off his seat, and sustained serious injuries to his head and arms by the fall. He is also at present in the J. J. Hospital.

Fire at Walkeshwar.—Rama Vittoo, a mallee in the employ of Lilladhur Oodowjee, residing at Walkeshwar, while trying to burn out a bee-hive, on Monday evening last, in his master's stable, accidentally set fire to a quantity of hay which was lying in the loft immediately above. On the alarm of fire being raised, prompt assistance was rendered by the neighbours and the police, and the fire was prevented from spreading and quickly extinguished. The damage done is estimated at about Rs. 25,

Theft of a Bullock and a Cart.—A Hindoo named Hurry Balloo was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing a cart and bullock, valued at Rs. 80, the property of Hurry Essoo, residing at Lower Mahim. The prisoner, it appears, went to the compound of the complainant, taking one of his own bullocks with him, and yoked his own animal with one of complainant's bullocks to complainant's cart, and removed the turn-out to his stable at Mahim, near the Gopee Tank, where the property was recovered by the police. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mill Management at Surat.—The Jafar Ali Spinning-mill at Surat is again in trouble. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* gives a descriptive account of the squabbles which disturb its operations. The writer states how one director objected to sanction the passage-money for the voyage out of the wife of the manager, because the latter had the cheek not to fall in with the desire of the director in question to take his son as an apprentice free of charge ; how another got some of his colleagues to make a present at the expense of the mills to a clerk on the marriage of his son, the clerk being a relative of that director. The writer gives more instances in point, and is of opinion that too many local lawyers have managed to get on the board to allow the company to live on in peace and harmony.

Bombay Town Council.—At the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday there were present—Dr. Blaney, chairman ; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Dr. Cook, Messrs. Douglas, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Nowrojee Furdonjee, F. C. Gangjee, Rahimtola M. Sayani, and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I. The business disposed of was of a routine character. Among other matters, the seal of the Corporation was affixed to a deed of contract with Sittaram Luxmon for the construction of a road from the Queen's Road level-crossing to the French Bridge. The seal was also affixed to a contract with the same person for the construction of a drain at Walkeshwur Road. The Council next proceeded to the consideration of amendments in the Municipal Acts, as proposed by Mr. Rahimtoola M. Sayani and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, some of which were passed, while others were rejected.

A Hindu Elopement Case.—An instance of elopement in high-caste Hindu life has just occurred in Gujarat. One Rukmini, wife of a Brahmin of the Visalnagara Nagar caste, residing in Surat, disappeared a day before the Dewali in company with a youthful paramour of her own caste under circumstances that have caused no small stir among the upper ten thousand in that city. The Baroda railway affording rapid means of transit, the heroic adventurers set out in broad mid-day light through the public streets of Surat, and were out of sight in the space of a few minutes. The husband of Rukmini is a Government servant employed in the office of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey. The paramour of his wife was employed in the same office, and was, moreover, an assistant karkun under him. On the day of the escapade, however, Balmukund—for that is the husband's name—did not suspect the absence from office of his assistant until it was too late. On returning home and learning that Rukmini was not there, suspicions dawned upon him. His worst fears as to foul play were confirmed when, while making search in the house, he found his whole stock of jewelry and ornaments, of the value of about Rs. 2,000, missing. Information was laid before the police, who are searching for the daring adventurers. No trace of them has yet been found. A reward of Rs. 50 has been advertised by the husband to anyone who will supply information leading to the discovery of the whereabouts of the missing couple, or of the jewelry, in which the lifelong savings of the poor man were invested.—*Indu Prakash.*

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. HISPANIA.

The following is the report of the Anchor Line steamer Hispania, Commander Jas. Laird, from Liverpool, which arrived in the harbour at 11 a.m. yesterday. She left Liverpool on the 19th October at 11-35 a.m. ; Gibraltar on the 25th at 1 p.m. ; Port Said on the 2nd instant at 10-33 a.m. ; Suez on the 3rd at 5-5 p.m. ; and Aden on the 9th at 11-20 a.m. She experienced strong S.S.W. winds in the Bay of Biscay ; had fine weather in the Mediterranean ; fresh southerly winds in the Red Sea ; and strong head winds and clear weather in the Indian Ocean. She brought the following passengers :—

From Liverpool :—Lieut.-Col. Minto, Mrs. Minto, child and servant, Col. Cochrane, Major Ollivant, Captain Cuthell, Rev. Mr. Wood, Mrs. Wood, Rev. Mr. Mc Donald, Mrs. McDonald, Rev. Mr. Inskip, Mrs. Inskip, Rev. W. A. A. Gardner, Mr. T. R. Redfern, Mr. W. C. Darling, Mrs. Darling, Mrs. Stewart and child, Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. Marshman, Mrs. R. G. Dalrymple, Mrs. Jones, three children and ayah, Mr. T. H. Homan, Mr. K. Homan, Miss Brett, Miss Patteson, Miss Child, Mr. F. Gibbons, Mr. T. J. Kennedy, Dr. J. E. Ferguson, Miss E. Wilson, Mrs. D. de R. Willoughby and servant, Mr. Denbigh Newton, Mr. John Burton, Mr. Richard Cowell, Mr. George Crofton, Mr. John Turner, and Miss C. Hutchinson.

HIGH COURT.—November 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

The following among other short causes were heard before his Lordship :—

MOOLJEE ANANDJEE VS. SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE.

Mr. Vicajee, for the defendant, applied for a postponement for two months on the ground that his client was sick. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the plaintiff, opposed the application, which was rejected. At a later hour of the day, the case was called on again for hearing. The defendant had dealings with the plaintiff's firm, and in 1874 owed them Rs. 8,000. On the 1st October, 1874, he passed them a writing agreeing to pay the debt as soon as God enabled him to pay it. The writing was renewed in 1877. The claim was proved ; and the court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 8,000, with interest and costs.

KHEMCHUND MOOLCHUND VS. CAPTAIN J. D. FAGAN AND COLONEL G. H. FAGAN.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiff ; there was no appearance for the defendants, who at present reside at Nusseerabad. A decree was obtained by the plaintiff on the 3rd September, 1878, against the first defendant, who had paid Rs. 300 on account of principal and interest. The claim was proved, and the court gave a decree against the defendants for Rs. 1,000, with interest at 3 per cent. per month, less Rs. 300 paid on account of principal and interest and Rs. 250 paid on account of interest when the money was advanced by the plaintiff.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK VS. PALLONJEE MUNCHERJEE.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff ; there was no appearance for the defendant. Service of summons was proved, but it appeared that the defendant was required to attend on the 9th instant, which was vacation time. Mr. Starling said the summons had been prepared before the period of the vacation was fixed ; and that defendant was bound to attend on the 9th inst., and on every subsequent day until his case was heard. His Lordship did not assent to the fairness of such a course of procedure and adjourned the case for a fortnight, plaintiffs to give the defendant notice of the adjournment.

THE SAME BANK VS. CHTTOORBHOOJ JAIRAM.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff ; there was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover money due for calls. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,900, with interest and cost.

THE SAME BANK VS. JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE.

Mr. Pherozshaw, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir and Hormusjee for the defendant, applied that the case be transferred to the list of long causes. Mr. Starling, who appeared for the plaintiffs, had no objection ; and the application was granted.

TOOLSEYDAS DHUNJEE VS. VIRBUSSAPPA BIN CHIMAPPA.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown for the plaintiff, said the case was on the 4th August last heard before Mr. Justice West, when the defendants raised the defence that they were agriculturists under the Deccan Relief Act, and that the court had no jurisdiction. Mr. Justice West decided that the court had no jurisdiction, but a commission was issued to Sholapore to take evidence as to whether defendants were strictly agriculturists within the meaning of the Act. Evidence had been taken under the commission, and the case was now ripe for a hearing. One of the defendants, who appeared in person, applied for a postponement as he had no money to engage counsel. His Lordship directed that the case should go before Mr. Justice West unless his Lordship had an objection to hear it.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 15th November, 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·940
Temperature of the Air	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	64·5
Relative humidity of Air	·589
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·1
General Direction of Wind*	N, E, ENE, E, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	253

*From midnight to midnight.

THE BOMBAY SAPPERS IN AFGHANISTAN.

The following is an extract from Field Force Orders by Major-General R. Phayre, C.B., Commanding Southern Afghanistan Field Force, dated Kandahar, 22nd October, 1880:—

"On the departure of No. 2 Company of Bombay Sappers for India, the Major-General Commanding Southern Afghanistan has much pleasure in recording his high sense of the services rendered by the Company since its arrival under his command at the close of 1878.

"The late Lieutenant Rice Henn, R. E., was then in command, and aided by Lieutenant Jones, R.E., the present Commanding Officer, commenced the Jacobabad and Dadur road in the difficult country in Kuchi between Nowra and Tunkur, which was soon rendered possible for carts by the erection of temporary bridges, raised roadways, &c.

"From March, 1879, to January, 1880, the company worked admirably in the Bolan Pass and near Durwaza, after which it was transferred to the Nari Valley Railway Line, and subsequently to Kandahar.

"At Girishk, Maiwand, and in the Deh Khoja *sortie* (especially the two latter) the Company did excellent service.

"The loss in officers, non-commissioned officers, and men has been severe. In Lieutenant Rice Henn the public service lost an officer of the highest promise.

"Major-General Phayre tenders his cordial thanks to Lieutenant Jones for the prompt and efficient manner in which he carried out his duties. He also has much pleasure in expressing to the non-commissioned officers and men of the company his full appreciation of their *bona-fide* hard work and excellent conduct whilst under his command."

BENGAL.

Longevity.—A Hindoo woman, named Hurro Bewah, a resident of Boitakhanah, died last week at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty-one. Five hours before her death she complained of feeling indisposed, and laid down and slept the sleep of death. She retained her faculties to the last. Her death has been registered in the Moocheparah thannah.—*Statesman.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH OCT.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore, Commander A. Parish, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with the English Mails of the 29th ult. The following is the list of passengers :—

From Southampton.

Mr. C. W. Little.
Mr. A. W. Freer.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Grant.
Mrs. Pollard.
Miss Pollard.
Capt. and Mrs. Lambe.
Mr. A. H. Tod.
Miss Sewell.
Miss Ostrehan.
Mrs. McMillan and infant.
Mrs. Spencer.
La Marquise de Bourbel, infant, and child.
Miss Collet.
Miss Creed.
Mrs. P. S. Melville and 2 daughters.
Mrs. Laedrick.
Lieut.-Col. C. W. Fletcher.
Mrs. Miles.
Mrs. Grant, infant, and child.
Capt. H. W. King.
Mr. E. Robinson.
Surgn.-Major Whittall.
Miss Holberton.
Rev. E. J. Bowen.
Miss Dandridge.
Mr. G. M. Robinson.
Mr. M. R. Baker.
Mr. J. M. Edmond.
Miss Cambier.
Mr. G. Newland.
Mr. Gleave.
Mrs. Bridges and infant.
Miss Langford.
Mrs. C. Singleton.
Miss Walker.
Miss Johnson.
Mrs. F. Turner.
2nd Corpl. W. Smith.
Lance Corpl. Anderson.
Sapper Settle.
Sapper Bowie.
Mrs. Anderson, infant, and child.
Mr. Harrby.
Mr. R. D. Deane.
Mr. S. Samuel.
2nd Lt. Hunter.
Mrs. De La Hay and child.
Mr. Kenyon.
Mrs. Black.
Mr. D. Flynn.
Miss. Bather.
Lt. Norton.
Mr. Edwards.
Mrs. Mainwaring.
Capt. Hooton.
Mr. B. Hick.
Mr. and Mrs. Halliday and infant.
Messrs. Boswell.

From Venice.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stocks.
Major and Mrs. Graham.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Banerman.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Fiddian.
Archdeacon and Mrs. Stead.
Mrs. Norrie and daughter.
Mr. and Mrs. Tracy and child.
Mr. and Mrs. Span.
Miss. Tracy.
Mr. S. Bayley.
Mr. C. Andrea.
Mr. W. R. Nicholson.
Mr. Harvey.
Miss Schuarz.
Rev. C. Uberti.
Rev. P. Degano.

From Ancona.

Father Genesius.
Father Damasius.
Father Accurio.
Father Clement.
Father Feliceoum.
Lay Brother Greeson.

From Brindisi.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd.
Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Tennant.
Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Knyvett.
Mr. Groom.
Mrs. Winter and infant.
Mr. Duff.
Mr. C. Sharp.
Miss Ritchie.
Miss Roe.
Miss. Flude.
Mr. Freshwater.
Mr. J McFarlane.
Mr. Buchanan.
Mr. Murray.
Mr. Mocatta.
Mr. McFadyen.
Mr. Finchk.
Mr. Fraser.
Mr. Frere.
Mr. P. Hornby.
Mr. F. Nicholson.
Mr. F. Pargitar.
Mrs. Gilmore.
Rev. Mariotti.

From Suez.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Davis.
Mr. Mavroyein.
Mr. Schmer.
Mr. Berger.

From Aden.—Miss. Oliver.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From 23rd to 29th Oct. inclusive.)

The Queen and Princess Beatrice were present on Sunday at Divine service in Crathie Church.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present on Saturday on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the North London Hospital for Consumption at Hampstead.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet on Monday in honour of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Freemasons of England. The company included the Duke of Connaught, Prince John of Glucksburg, and several hundred distinguished personages connected with the Masonic body.

The Marquis of Salisbury, on Tuesday, in a speech at Taunton, condemned the policy of the Government in respect of Eastern affairs, and deprecated enlarging the Greek Kingdom at the risk of European war. He also blamed the Government for its failure to repress sedition and outrage in Ireland. Political speeches have also been delivered by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M. P., at Cirencester ; Lord Sandon, M. P., and Mr. E. Clarke, M. P., at Sheffield ; Mr. Labouchere, M. P., and Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., at Northampton ; and Mr. Cowen, M. P., at Newcastle.

In the Wallingford election petition the judges decided that, although bribery was proved, the evidence of agency was imperfect, and therefore they confirmed the election.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., addressed a meeting on Sunday at Galway, and vehemently denounced the "false Liberalism" of the Government, denying that the land agitation had provoked crime or justified the repressive measures which had been adopted. He also declared that he would not in future deprecate outrage and crime that did not exist. Another land meeting was held at Baltinglass, Wicklow, at which Mr. McCoan, M.P., while deprecating outrage and violence, declared his sympathy with the objects of the National Land League.

A banquet was given on Sunday evening at Galway in honour of Mr. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. O'Connor, M.P. Mr. Parnell asserted that if the Government attempted to pass a Coercion Act, or one to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, he would undertake, that, with the aid of his friends, the attempt would certainly not succeed.

Mr. T. M. Healy, secretary to Mr. Parnell, M. P., and Mr. Walsh, of Balla, have been held to bail on a charge of intimidating a farmer.

At Tuesday's meeting of the National Land League in Dublin, letters were read from Mr. J. McCarthy, M.P., and Mr. O'Donnell, M. P., requesting nomination as members of the League, as a protest against the threatened Government prosecutions.

The Dean of Arches (Lord Penzance) yesterday made an order of commitment for contempt against the Rev. T. P. Dale, of St. Vedast, City of London.

The Rev. G. E. Moule, the Rev. C. P. Scott, and the Rev. E. Nuttall were yesterday respectively consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral as Colonial Bishops of Mid-China, North China, and Jamaica.

The deaths are announced of the Rev. John Rodgers, rector of St. Thomas, Charterhouse, and Vice-Chairman of the London School Board : Mr. Roger Montgomerie, Deputy Lord Clerk Registrar of Scotland ; Major Gavin, formerly M. P. for Limerick City ; Lord Sinclair, and of Baron Ricasoli, the Italian statesman.

An express train, which left Euston Station at noon on Friday, was stopped at Watford Tunnel, a thick branch of a tree having been placed across the rails. A collision occurred on Wednesday near Bolton, between a passenger train and a goods train. About a dozen passengers were injured, two of them very severely.

A fire broke out on Sunday at the Post-office in Manchester, causing great damage and interrupting telegraphic communication for many hours.

A steam boiler exploded on Tuesday at the Ingrevar Ironworks, near Dunfermline. One man was killed and several others were injured.

A fishing lugger was run into and sunk on Monday by another smack off Yarmouth. Three of the crew were drowned.

A little girl, age 11, the daughter of a tradesman at Acton, was found dead by the parents on their return home on Friday evening. The child had been outraged and then murdered. A man, George Pavey, who had been left in the house, has been committed for trial on a charge of murder.

A man, giving the name of William Herbert, on Friday shot a woman with whom he was walking in Finsbury-park, and then attempted suicide. The woman died almost immediately, and the man is in a dangerous condition.

A man found robbing a hen-roost at Bebington, attacked a police-constable, who in self-defence fired a revolver and wounded him.

Discount rates in the open market are now almost 1 per cent. below the Bank's nominal 2½ per cent. rate. Consols have been very firm, the last price being 99⅞ sellers for cash. For Railway Stocks generally the market has been very firm, and prices are all higher. In several cases Foreign bonds also show a rise on the week, and for the more genuine securities there seems to have been a slightly increased investment demand.

Obituary—Col. T. Rattray, C.S.I., Ben. S.C. ; Maj.-Genl. G. W. Osborne, Mad. Ret. ; Surg.-Maj. A. Beale, Ben. Ret., Maj. H. G. Becher, Ben. S.C. ; Lord Sinclair ; Maj.-Gen. E. W. De Lancey Lowe, C.B. ; Lieut.-Col. T. B. Hackett, J. P. for Tipperary ; R. Montgomerie, Dep. Lord Clerk Register of Scotland ; J. Low, D.L. and J.P. for Limerick ; Lady Macleod ; J. A. Simpson, late Oriental Bank.

The surrender of Dulcigno is not yet an accomplished fact, but the Turkish and Montenegrin commissioners have again met, and it is expected that the town and fort will be transferred within a few days. A messenger sent by the Turkish commander with a proclamation to the inhabitants of Dulcigno has been murdered, and it is believed that the Porte will have to resort to force to overcome the resistance of the Albanian population.

The Porte has addressed a circular requesting the foreign bondholders to send delegates to confer as to the best means of effecting a financial arrangement, but the invitation does not appear to be very cordially accepted, and some of the Ambassadors have protested against it.

In consequence of a defeat in the Chamber, the Greek Ministry under M. Tricoupis resigned office, and a new Cabinet has been formed under M. Coumoundouros, who, in reply to a question from the late Premier, declared the policy of the Government would be to complete warlike preparations to take possession of the territory assigned to Greece by the Berlin Conference.

Baron Hamerle, the Austrian Premier, addressing the Budget Committee on Tuesday, expressed a firm belief that the Dulcigno question would be immediately settled. Austria would, he said, endeavour to forward the interests of Greece, and, he added, that all these questions Germany and Austria were acting in complete accord.

The opening of the Session of the French Chambers on the 9th of November is looked forward to with considerable interest. M. Gambetta is believed to be opposed to the reserved policy adopted by the Cabinet in respect to European affairs, and to favour active measures, in concert with Russia and Great Britain, to enforce the concession of territory by the Porte to Greece.

The Session of the Prussian Diet was opened yesterday at Berlin. The Royal Speech spoke favourably of the improved condition of the finances.

It is announced that a Government concession has been granted to a French company for the formation of an Imperial Privileged Bank for the Austrian Empire.

The Pope on Sunday addressed a deputation in very strong terms, renewing his protest against his deprivation of temporal power and the indifference shown to religion by the Italian Government.

The police restrictions on the Russian Press are still stringently exercised, and several papers have been warned and some still more heavily visited.

The Kurdish invasion of Persia has developed into rebellion, and the leaders have proclaimed the independence of the north-eastern province.

A report from Lahore was published in London on Tuesday that Kabul was in full insurrection and that the Amir had been killed. No confirmation of this news has been received at the India Office, but from the fact that telegraphic communication with Kabul has been cut off for several days, it is inferred that there may be local disturbances.

The Natal Legislature has commenced its session. The condition of Zululand is stated to be very satisfactory. Reinforcements are being sent by the Cape Government to General Clarke, who is operating against the insurgent Basutos.

The Presidential election, which will be held on Tuesday next, completely absorbs public attention in the United States. The result is regarded as doubtful, although the prospects of the Republicans are generally considered to be the more favourable.

From Buenos Ayres it is reported that the negotiations between Chili and Peru, through the mediation of the United States, have proved abortive.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. S. C. Roberts, B. Uncov.
Col. C. L. Brown, B.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. M. H. Heathcoat, B.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. R. W. Sartorious, C.M.G., V.C., B. Inf.
Major G. A. Way, B.S.C.
Surg.-Maj. J. L. Bryden, M.D., B.
Surg. T. Moloney, B.
Lieut.-Col. R. C. Stewart, M. Cav.
Major W. G. Sharp, M.S.C.
Major J. L. L. Morant, R.M. Eng.
Surg.-Maj. P. N. Mookerjee, M.
Surg J. A. Laing, M.
Capt. J. R. Watson, Bo. S.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. W. R. Larminie, B.C.S., 21 days.
Mr. J. T. Broadhead, B. Uncov., 6 mo.
Mr. E. A. Leach, B. Uncov., 2 mo.
Col. J. P. Turton, B.S.C., 2 mo.
Capt. H. Howell, B.S.C., 3 mo.
Major G. Alexander, B.S.C., 10 days.
Capt. A. G. Hartshorne, B. Inf., 2 mo.
Capt. B. Channer, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Surg.-Major G. W. Jameson, B., 6 mo.
Major F. Kilgour, M.S.C., 1 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, B.C.S.
Mr. G. R. Elsmie, B.C.S.
Mr. J. Tweedie, B.C.S.
Lieut.-Col. H. A. McNair, B. Inf.
Col. C. A. McMahon, M.S.C.
Mr. G. Sharpe, Bo. Uncov.
Mr. R. H. Vincent, B. Uncov.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

Berlin, Oct. 28.

The telegraphic substance of Baron Haymerle's political *expose* to the Budget Committee has been received here with the greatest satisfaction, as conclusively proving, despite all rumours and statements to the contrary, that the alliance between Germany and Austria is not only not weaker, but even much stronger than it was before. As the semi-official exponent of this proper view the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, in commenting on the authoritative utterance of the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, thus remarks :—

"Whoever has been an attentive observer of the attitude of Austria-Hungary to all momentous questions of the day will simply discover in the explanations of Baron Haymerle a confirmation of his own individual judgment, in so far as he is at all clear, about the causes and consequences of the close combination formed by the two middle European Empires. The disinclination of the Vienna Cabinet to all extreme measures in its Oriental policy, which keeps at the same time a most watchful eye on the protection of the monarchy's interest at stake in the East, is belied by none of the points specially referred to by Baron Haymerle ; and as for Germany, there exists between it [illegible] its ally, as emphatically asserted by the Minister [illegible] absolute community of action, Germany [illegible] the utmost regard for Austrian interests in [illegible] questions relating to the East."

The publication [illegible] Austrian Red-Book too has had the effect [illegible] men's minds here as to the particular nature of the attitude assumed by the allied Empires to the Montenegrin difficulty, it being felt that if Germany and Austria refused from the beginning to do anything more than show their flags off the Albanian coast there is very little danger of their running grave risks by taking up arms in favour of Greece, forgetful of the difference between an act of mediation and one of intervention. From the Red-Book it is also apparent that Germany has acted in perfect, though passive, harmony with Austria all along, Prince Hohenlohe making all his answers dependent on the replies of Baron Haymerle, and readily consenting in principle to the policy of the latter. Indeed, the publication of the Austrian despatches is another striking confirmation of the remark made to me some little time ago by an eminent diplomatist here, that in all that concerns the attitude of Austria and Germany in the Eastern question, Baron Haymerle is virtually the foreign Minister of both Empires.—*Times.*

THE SCOTCH CHURCH AND PROFESSOR ROBERTSON SMITH.

(Times.)

Edinburgh, Oct. 27.

It may be remembered that in August last the Commission of Assembly of the Free Church took up the case of Professor Robertson Smith in response to memorials addressed to it by a number of the presbyters of the Church. The occasion of the re-opening of the case, which everyone thought had been closed by the decision of the Assembly in May restoring the Professor to his chair, was the publication shortly after that event of a new volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," containing new articles by Professor Smith, one of which, that on "Hebrew Language and Literature," was held to be as offensive as his famous article on the "Bible." The leaders of the Church were in the minority in the Assembly in May, as they proposed an illogical compromise, which a large section of Mr. Smith's opponents declined to support. Both the leaders and the latter section seized greedily on the new article as soon as it appeared, hoping by means of it to correct the tactical blunder committed in May. The August Commission, by a majority of 210 against 139, appointed a committee to examine Professor Smith's recent writings, and to report to a special meeting of the Commission in October.

That special meeting has been held here to-day. In the interval, and especially during the past two weeks, the committee have been busily occupied with the preparation of their report. This has practically been the work of a sub-committee, and one of the complaints of Professor Smith's friends is that this sub-committee consisted entirely of members of the minority of last Assembly—that is, of the Professor's declared opponents. The first business of the Commission to-day was to receive this report. Copies of it were put into the hands of members of the Commission only this morning. Professor Smith himself did not know till to-day what charges were to be brought against him. The indictment contained in the report is both comprehensive and detailed. The committee do not impute to Professor Smith the intention of assailing the integrity and authority of Scripture in the writings they have examined, but they assert that the statements made by him in many particulars are such as are fitted and can hardly fail to produce upon the minds of readers the impression that Scripture does not present a reliable statement of truth, and that God is not the author of it. They add that it greatly concerns the character and credit of the Free Church to make it clear, in opposition to any such impression, that she holds firmly and will maintain the infallible truth and authority of Scripture as the word of God. The particulars in which they find Professor Smith's writings liable to objection are thus classified :—Passages in which the books of Scripture are spoken of in an irreverent manner ; passages in which they are spoken of in such a way as to render it very difficult for readers to regard God as the author of them ; passages which naturally suggest that Scripture does not give an authentic narrative of facts or actual occurrences ; and passages which discredit prophecy in its predictive aspect. Under each of these heads passages are quoted to justify the charge. In a former letter I referred to some of these passages, and I need not do more than give two or three samples of them here. He says, then, that Ezra and Nehemiah "are singularly destitute of literary merit." He says that two chapters of Isaiah "seem to have been first published as literary broadsides." He speaks of the "fantastic symbolic imagery" of the spoken prophecy revived after the exile. The "Song of Solomon" is a "lyric drama" which "has suffered much from interpolations." The "history of Jona is" a "parable" ; Ruth is "a graceful prose idyll ;" Eber in Genesis is not an actual personage, but an "ethnological or Geographical abstraction." The conclusion of the report is to the effect that the whole tendency of the writings is fitted to throw the Old Testament history into confusion, and, at least to weaken, if not to destroy, the very foundation on which New Testament doctrine is built. Moreover, the general method on which he proceeds conveys the impression that the Bible may be accounted for by the same laws which have determined the growth of any other literature, inasmuch as there is no recognition of the Divine element in the production of the Book. The committee accordingly recommends the Commission to take steps for making it evident that the Free Church cannot sanction the kind of teaching animadverted upon in the respect which those writings would justify, and for urging the General Assembly to declare to her people and to other Churches that she cannot sanction the ideas suggested by it.

As the members of the Commission entered the Assembly-hall this morning they had put into their hands an elaborate protest against the finding of the committee, signed by Professor Lindsay, Dr. Benjamin Bell, and the Rev. C. G. M'Crie, who were among the few friends of Professor Smith the committee contained. One of their reasons of dissent I have already referred to—viz, that the sub-committee consisted exclusively of Professor Smith's avowed opponents. Among the other reasons are the following :—That there has avowedly been no attempt to make sure of the true meaning of what Professor Smith has written, but a determination to report only the supposed natural effect of it on ordinary readers ; that a report of this kind, got up at the instance of the Commission anent a matter not remitted to it, is a new thing in the Free Church, a departure from ancient and constitutional practice, and an interference with Presbyterian Church Courts ; that the opinions now condemned have already nearly all been adjudicated upon ; and that in all cases the quotations taken from Professor Smith's works do not, when fairly interpreted, bear out the charges of irreverence and disparagement of Scripture founded upon them.

The meeting to-day was attended by an unusually large number of members, both clerical and lay, who had come to town from all parts of Scotland for the occasion. The only noteworthy absentee was Principal Rainy, the recognized leader of the Church, who has not yet returned from America, where he has been attending the Pan-Presbyterian Council. Professor Smith referred pointedly in his speech to the Principal's absence, remarking that, considering his share in the whole business, he ought to have made it a matter of duty to be present. The body of the hall, which is understood to be set apart for members of the House, was uncomfortably crowded, many gentlemen who were not members, and some who were not even Free Churchmen, having accommodated themselves there. At the outset there was some discussion as to whether and to what effect Professor Smith had been cited to appear. Professor Smith's protest against the Commissioners dealing with the case as unconstitutional was then read, the argument being that the Commission, as merely a continuation of the General Assembly for the purpose of completing business which the Assembly had begun, could not originate any process or act as a Court of first instance. Notices of motions, three in number, were then given. An animated discussion followed as to whether Professor Smith should be heard at that stage or after the motions had been discussed. On a show of hands it was decided to hear him at once.

Professor Smith then made his defence from the bar. After protesting against the irregularity of the whole proceedings and against the injustice of requiring him to speak to a voluminous and carefully prepared report which he had seen only that morning, and to a motion (that of Dr. Wilson, approving the report) which he had only newly heard read, he proceeded to answer in detail the charges in the report. His defence was a very remarkable display both of dialectic skill and of wide and deep learning always at command. The brief time he had for preparation being considered, the fulness, the readiness, and the pointedness of his statement were marvellous. He tore the report to sheds, showed that its compilation revealed wonderful ignorance of the points at issue, and that, in fact, his theology was sounder and more spiritual than that of his opponents. His speech lasted fully an hour and a half, and created a great impression. It provoked a great deal of hostility and led to some exciting scenes. His repetition three times of the statement that he was being tried over again for that of which he had already been acquitted produced an uproar which lasted several minutes. I have already had occasion to remark that Professor Smith's manner is not conciliatory, and that he often injures his own case by his personal references. To-day there were examples of the same unfortunate tendency. He did not spare his accusers when an opportunity of attacking them, either for their ignorance or their uncharitableness, offered itself.

Dr. Wilson then proposed his motion, which asked the Commission to approve the report of the committee, and to "instruct Professor Smith to abstain from teaching his class during the ensuing session, leaving the whole question as to his *status* and position in the Free Church to the determination of the General Assembly." An amendment moved by Mr. Taylor proposed to remit the report to the Presbytery of Aberdeen. The third motion, to thank the committee for their diligence, was not seconded. After a long and animated debate, in which Professor Smith's friends argued that the proposal of Dr. Wilson was a high-handed proceeding and an interference with Presbyterian order, while the other side justified that proposal on the ground that the Church was in danger from the inroads of "the modern German infidel school," the vote was taken. There voted for Dr. Wilson's motion, practically suspending Professor Smith till next May, 270, and for Mr. Taylor's amendment, 202 ; majority against Professor Smith, 68.

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And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—Dated this 30th day of October, 1880.

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Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
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Field Books.
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Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
⁂ ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE only ESTABLISHMENT in India where you can procure all requisites suitable for the climate and home-travelling at European prices.

JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of Ready-made Dresses and Children's Boots and Shoes.

From this date fresh shipments will arrive for all departments by every mail.

Millinery Dress-making and Gentlemen's outfit made to order.

Compare prices, and you will then see that the BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR cannot be surpassed either in quality or prices.

☞ NOTE ADDRESS,
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy ...	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour...	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption ...	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour...	15	0	15	8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon ...	8	9	9	0
,, Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperia Gallons ...	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon ...	8	12	8	9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs. ...	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe ,, ,, ...	216	0	231	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR PRESENTATION
TO GENTLEMEN.

GOLD STUDS AND SLEEVE-LINKS.

Sets of three Studs, Collar Button, and Sleeve-Links, or Solitaires, IN PLAIN DEAD GOLD, *are very fashionable and much worn just now.*

Price the set, Rs. 52,—or Studs, Rs. 18; Sleeve-Links, or Solitaires, Rs. 28; Collar Button, Rs. 9; 18-cara Gold.

HORSE-SHOE SETS, Rs. 62.
LAPPED AND ENGRAVED SETS, Rs. 68.
ENGRAVED SETS, from Rs. 40.
ENGRAVED AND ENAMELLED SETS, from Rs. 45.
ONYX OR SARDONYX SETS, from Rs. 60.

COMPLETE DRESS SETS.

All Gold, "Knot' Pattern: 5 Vest Buttons, 3 Shirt Studs, and Collar Button, with Sleeve-Links, Rs. 59

DRESS VEST BUTTONS IN SETS OF 5 & 6.

Pearl Centre and Enamelled, Rs. 115.
Turquoise Pave, Rs. 95. Enamelled Strap and Buckle, Rs. 110. Coral, Rs. 65. All Gold, Rs. 63. Onyx, Rs. 44 and 70. White Cornelian, Rs. 40 and 45. Malachite, Rs. 26.

COLLAR BUTTONS.

Plain, Engraved, or set with Stones, from Rs. 9 to 25.
Set with fine Brilliant Diamond, Rs. 40 to 200.

STUDS.

In great variety—plain Gold, Engraved, or set with Stones, from Rs. 12 to 100.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS, ETC.,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

October 27th, 1880.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAI INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

NEW GOODS, LATEST STYLES, in all the NEW SHAPES, just opened out.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

LADES'Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue, Drab, Dark Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' New Plush Gainsborough Hats, now so much worn in Blue Drab, Brown and Black, Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' White Helmets and Drab Felt Sun Hats, from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15 each.
LADIES' Pith Suni Hats and Helmets in all the new shapes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 each.
LADIES' Black Slk Riding Hats with Black Lace Falls, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 each.
LITTLE BOYS' Saior Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.

GENTS' RegulationlHelmets, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe ...	20	0
GENTS' White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill ...	15	8
GENTS' Drab Felt Helmets ...	13	8
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggrie ...	20	0
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats ...	18	8
GENTS' White Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt ...	15	0
GENTS' Drab Felt McLeod Helmets ...	12	8
GENTS' Black Fawn and Drab, Low Round Crown, Hard Felt ... each	9	8
GENTS' Black and Drab Medium, Low Round and Square Crown, Hard Felt ...	9	0
GENTS' Black and Drab Soft Felt ...	9	8
GENTS' Black Medium, High Round Crown, Felt on Cork, very light ...	10	0
GENTS' Black Felt, High Round Crown, to suit Gentlemen who do not require a low hat ...	9	8
GENTS' Black Silk Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality...	16	8
GENTS' Drab Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality ...	12	8
GENTS' Seal Skin Caps, with Ear Flaps...	7	0
GENTS' Tweed Hats, new shapes ...	5	8
GENTS' Travelling Hats of every shape, Glengary, &c.		

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & COMPANY.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	as.
Superfine West of England Broadcloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete Rs. 70 to	80	0
do. Dress Vest..................	12	0
do. Dress Trowsers	24	0
White Marsella Vest..................... 5 to	8	0

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England...Rs. 30 to	35	0
Vest do. do.	8	0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids 15 to	16	0
Fancy Angolas, Checks, Plain Shades, and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk, per pair .... Rs. 12 to	16	0
Real White American Drill..............	4	0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted Coat and Trowsers	27	0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts	8	0
Best American Drill Suit	10	0

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

	Rs.	as.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	20	0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single-Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	27	0
Blue or Black Twilled Flannel Sac-Suit.	28	0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers..........................	22	0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear, Riding, Trowsers, or Breeches............................	22	0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers, or Breeches	16	0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass, Suit	14	0

THORPE & COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY,

PATRONISED BY THE ARISTOCRACY AND THE ELITE, EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

V. PROTECTED BY THE ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, DATED OCTOBER 11, 1869. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The New Curative Agent and only Reliable Remedy for Indigestion, Nervous and Liver Complaints Fevers, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Trembling of the Limbs, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC IN INDIA.

Beware of a WORTHLESS IMITATION, advertised in a few Indian Newspapers. Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne is the safest and most reliable preparation of Phosphorus, and the only medicine of that name recommended by the Medical Faculty.

Fraudulent Imitations are in no way recognized by the Medical Profession, and are either Useless or Positively Dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE in 1869, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a Medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils, in Sulphuric Ether, in rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the Globe.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages accompany each case.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Purchasers of this medicine should be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be pursuaded to take any Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitute.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

BENGAL...	SMITH, STANISTREET, & Co.. Calcutta.	MADRAS..............	BARRIE & Co., Madras.
Do.	BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.	LAHORE	E. GILLON & Co., Lahore.
Do.	R. SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co., Calcutta.	SIMLA & LAHORE	E. PLOMER & Co., Combermere House.
BOMBAY...	D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.	CEYLON..............	J. MAITLAND & Co., Colombo.

TRADE MARK.—SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE.

DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A. D. 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M. D.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is a Pure Solution of PHOSPHORUS, in combination with the Vegetable Alkoloids Quiniæ, Cypripedin, Xanthoxylin, &c., prepared by a Chemical process known only to DR. LALOR, producing a remarkably Elegant and Pleasant Tasted Preparation, equal to the best Wines, perfectly free from Strychnia and all other Dangerously Active Drugs; superseding the numerous objectionable forms of Phosphorus Pills, Pilules, Oils, and other Nauseous Mixtures with which the Market has been flooded since the Phosphoric Treatment of Disease was first made public by Dr. R. D. Lalor, in 1862.

To Residents in India, China, and the Colonies, it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalizing Restorative.

This Phosphatic combination, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, is pronounced by the most eminent Members of the Medical profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the body; by its supplying all the essential constiuents of the BLOOD, BRAIN, and NURVE SUBSTANCE; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree; by its being agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. While retaining its wonderful properties, it acts as a Specific, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC AGENTS of the present age, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Indigestion and Liver Complaints, Flatulance, Nervous Fancies, Hypochondria, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Deposits, &c., Ague, Spasms, Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid Conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of THE VITAL FORCES arising from whatever cause

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which ha been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the Brain, Spinal, Marrow, and Nervous System, of a Nutritive Tonnic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic, entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive and Sluggish Disposition which many persons xperience in all their action.

CAUTION.—The Name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the Glass of each Bottle, and the Genuine Phosphodyne is manufactured at and is obtainable only direct from Dr. Lalor's Laboratory, London, England. WHOLESALE and EXPORT HOUSES are Specially requested to NOTE this. Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. by all Export Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, and you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

PUBLIC NOTICE and WARNING to Medicine Vendors and the Public in Great Britain, India, China, and the Colonies.—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the only Medicine bearing the name PHOSPHODYNE that has the Sanction of the British Government, and for which Her Majesty's Registrar of "Trade Marks" has granted Certificates to DR. LALOR ONLY. Therefore DR. LALOR'S is the only Legitimate and Genuine PHOSPHODYNE. BEWARE of Worthless Counterfeite that may emanate from Australia or America.

DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street,
LONDON, N. W.,
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

Sold in Bottles at Rs. 3 each by the Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS
GOLD & SILVER SMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.
HAVE REMOVED
TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,
AT
NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,
NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.

September, 1880.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases...	... Rs.	25 0 0
In Hunting cases ...	,,	30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases ...	,,	35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years'good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under simila names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

NOTICES.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.—The THIRD DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 5 per share, will be MADE to Shareholders at the Company's office, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Shareholders applying for the Third Distribution are required to produce their Share Certificates at the time of application.

EDWARD G. CABRAL, Secretary.
Bombay, 12th November, 1880.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high-class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, No 28, Meadow Street, Fort, has received per Bokhara and Surat the following goods:—

- Silk umbrellas, ivory handles, 10 and 12 ribs.
- Silk umbrellas, wooden handles, 10 and 12 ribs.
- Buckram hat and bonnet-shapes.
- Leghorn and straw hats.
- Coatings, homespuns, and tweeds.
- Gents' and Ladies' black hose.
- Black kid and taffeta gloves, 4 buttons.
- Bonnets, all colours.
- Gents' dress hats, terais, shells, and ordinary felt hats.
- Guernseys and Turkish towels.
- Corsets and carpet-bags.

Bombay, 10th Nov., 1880.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS
OF THE
ARMY & NAVY HOTEL, LIMITED.

Shareholders of Five Shares and upwards will be entitled to a reduction of 10 per cent. off the Hotel Tariff.

CAPITAL £100,000 in 20,000 SHARES of £5 Each,

Payable £1 on application, £4 on allotment.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION:

MAJOR MACKENZIE, of Findon, *Chairman.*
MAJOR C. S. BLAIR.
LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES HARRIS.
MAJOR HUGHES-HALLETT.
COLONEL WILKINSON TAYLOR.
MAJOR FRANCOIS MACKENZIE.

BANKERS:
LONDON & COUNTY BANK, 3, Victoria Street, S.W.
SECRETARY:
C. HINTON MOORE, Late Royal Canadian Rifles.
TEMPORARY OFFICES:
7, PALL MALL, S. W.

PROSPECTUS.

IN spite of the increase in the number of Hotels in the Metropolis, no attempt has yet been made specially to provide for the wants of Members of the Services. The tariff at the majority of West End establishments is almost prohibitory to those who are not in receipt of large incomes, and numbers of families are prevented from visiting London during the Season owing to the enhanced rate of living.

The Army and Navy Hotel is established for the purpose of these requirements, and is intended for the use of the Public as well as of the Shareholders, priority being in all cases given to the latter.

The want of comfortable accommodation in London, with living on an equality with that of a Regimental Mess, and at economical rates, has always been felt by Officers of the Services. This it is now intended to supply, both for temporary use and also in the style of a Residential Club, so that Shareholders may retain Private Rooms or Suites of Rooms with good attendance, and the use of General Dining, Drawing, Club, Smoking, and other Rooms, while they may be either Boarded at very moderate rates, or obtain their meals as required in Club fashion, and at charges framed from those adopted by successful public caterers.

The rooms of the Hotel will be plainly yet substantially furnished, avoiding the glitter of decoration which, while adding to the expense, does not add to the comfort of the visitor.

It is proposed that Baths of every description, including salt-water and Turkish, shall, if possible, be obtainable in the Hotel.

Drawing Rooms for Ladies and also Billiard Rooms, together with rooms for Reading and Smoking, will form a feature in the establishment.

The *Cuisine* will be under the superintendence of experienced Cooks, and whilst Bachelors will find all the advantages of a Mess, Married Officers will not miss the comforts of home.

Special facilities will be afforded to the families of officers proceeding to or returning from abroad, and, if desired, their travelling arrangements can be conducted by trustworthy agents.

Special rates will be introduced for Servants' Board and Lodging.

No charge will be made for attendance; all servants of the Hotel will be liberally paid, and visitors are not required to make any *douceur*.

A Post and Telegraphic Office will be established in the building, and it is intended that arrangements may be made by which Visitors may obtain railway tickets to all parts of the world without leaving the premises.

Visitors who may wish to make the Hotel their home during their stay will be received at a fixed and very moderate tariff. It is intended to fix the Tariff at as low a rate as is compatible with the declaration of a Dividend, and it is confidently anticipated that Board and Lodging can be provided for about the same cost as is now charged by other Hotels for Rooms alone.

Suites of Residential Chambers, for Ladies as well as for Families and Bachelors, will form a distinctive feature in the Hotel. These will be let at a fixed and moderate rental, or the Leases sold for long or short periods.

A list of "Regimental Exchanges Wanted" will be hung in the Reading Room, and all the latest telegrams also exhibited.

The cost of preliminary expenses has been contracted for up to allotment, at 3 per cent. upon the Capital.

A contract has been entered into for the acquisition of an eligible site in close proximity to the Clubs, West End Stations, Parks, and Houses of Parliament, dated 19th July, 1880, between W. H. S. Aubrey of the one part, and C. Hinton Moore, on behalf of the Company, of the other part, together with a contract dated 9th September, 1880, between F. C. Hughes-Hallett, on behalf of the Company of the one part, and W. H. S. Aubrey of the other part, and two contracts of same date between W. M. Adams of the one part, and the Company of the other part. All these contracts above referred to can be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitor, 30, Regent Street, W.

Application for Shares from Members of the Services and their friends can be made in writing to the Secretary, by giving the name, address, rank, or occupation, and the number of Shares applied for.

Secretary, C. HINTON MOORE,
Late Royal Canadian Rifles.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid wit promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almos every discription of PROPERTY and RISKS at the usual Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1879.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,305,500
FIRE RESERVE	£1,350,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE ...	£3,051,921
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,247,220

FIRE Insurnaces granted on most favourable terms. LIFE rates for Indian Residence will be found to compare very favourably with those of any first class office.

For Tables and Prospectus apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

NOTICES.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose, 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Ld.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.
Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS, having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares. Shares are now being issued.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.
BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1880.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON INDIA.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

OUR London correspondent has sent us advanced proofs of a speech, or rather lecture, on India, which was to be delivered on the evening the mail left England (October 29) at Birmingham by Lord Northbrook, as President of the Midland Institute :—

Your Presidents, upon former occasions, have not directed their addresses so much to the position and prospects of this Institute—which, indeed, appears to me to be so firmly established as to require no special recommendation—as to some subject of general interest or scientific importance with which they were especially familiar. Following their example, and casting about in my mind how I could best occupy an hour to-night, it seemed to me that, as the principal part of my time since I have been engaged in political life has been given to Indian affairs, I might ask you to listen to some remarks upon the natives of India. Perhaps, I may be able to induce some of you to spend the leisure, which everyone, however hard he may work at his business or profession, more or less enjoys, upon the study of India ; and at least—for I confess that this is my principal object—I hope I may be able to enlist your sympathies in the natives of India. I must beg you to understand that it will be impossible for me to attempt to deal with the subject in any scientific or exhaustive manner. I shall not trouble you with statistics. I shall not attempt to describe the divisions of race, language, and customs which are found in the Indian Empire of the Queen. I propose to place before you some of the many traits of Indian character which seem to me to be likely to interest you, and some of my own impressions of the Native Princes of India, and of the different classes of Her Majesty's subjects with whom I have been brought into personal contact.

In the winter of 1875 I had a few weeks at my disposal, and I spent them in one of the most interesting tours that can be made in any country in the world. I travelled through a considerable part of Central India and Rajputana. I visited the Maharaja Holkar in his capital at Indore, and thence, passing through the States of Dhar, Rutlam, and Jowra, I was received by the Maharana of Odeypore, at the beautiful city of the same name, which, with its lake and islands reminded me of the Lago Maggiore in Italy. I proceeded to Jodhpore, where the Maharaja's castle—in character and extent not an unworthy rival of Windsor—stands proudly in the midst of an extensive half-desert plain. I stayed for a few days at the British appanage of Ajmere ; and, lastly, I was entertained at Jeypore by the Maharaja of that State, and re-entered British territory at Agra.

I was the first Viceroy who had the opportunity of visiting the greater part of this most interesting country, and I have a lively and grateful recollection of the hospitality of my reception by the princes whose dominions I traversed.

THE RAJPUTS.

Wishing to enlist your sympathy and interest in the natives of India, I can hardly do better than to begin by a few words upon the Rajputs. There is nothing in the story of Greece or Rome which exceeds the gallantry and devotion shown by these, the most noble and chivalrous of the Hindoos, in the defence of their country against the invasions of the Mussulmans, which lasted for more than two centuries. The defence of Thermopylæ, and the devotion of the Decii were equalled, if not surpassed, by the Rajputs at Chittore. As many here present may not even have heard the name of the city of Chittore, I will just explain to you that it is the ancient capital of Meywar, the oldest of the Rajput States, and was the last rampart of Hindu independence against Mussulman invasion. The city occupies, or rather occupied—for it is now a mass of ruins—the summit of a long, flat hill, which rises some 500 feet above the plain. It was defended by a line of ramparts with large round towers along the edge of the cliff, which in some places is very steep. The Rajput records, recount three-and-a-half sacks of the city of Chittore. The most romantic occurred in the 13th century. The Regent, for the King was a minor, had married Pudmani, the most beautiful lady of the time. The Mussulman Emperor Alaoodeen, having heard of her beauty, laid siege to Chittore for the purpose of obtaining possession of her. Failing in his attempt to take the place, he prayed to be at least allowed to see the lady. The boon was conceded : he was admittted alone into Chittore, saw Pudmani through the medium of mirrors, and was allowed to return unharmed. The Regent, not wishing to show less confidence than the Emperor, accompanied him outside the fortifications, but the Mussulman was as treacherous as the Hindoo was confiding. An ambuscade was set, and the Regent was carried a prisoner into the Mussulman camp. Great was the despair in Chittore when the news arrived that their sovereign would not be restored excepting at the price of the surrender of the princess. The lady pretended to yield, but in the litters, which were supposed to convey her and her ladies, seven hundred of the bravest Rajput warriors gained an entrance into the camp of the Emperor, and made a sudden attack upon his guards. Hardly one of the Rajputs returned alive to Chittore, but the safety of the Regent was secured, as he escaped during the confusion on a horse kept in readiness for him. This event, in which so many brave men perished, is reckoned as the "half sack" of the city. But the Mussulman Emperor was resolved to be revenged for his discomfiture, and again laid siege to Chittore. One after another, twelve princes of royal race assumed the saffron robe, the sign that a Rajput intended to devote himself to death for the defence of his country, and accompanied by the bravest of their followers, lost their lives in desperate sallies against the foe. But at last the condition of the defenders became hopeless ; the men issued forth and sacrificed their lives beneath the walls of Chittore, while the women, with the beautiful Pudmani at their head, assembled in a subterraneous chamber, which is now shown to the traveller, set fire to a mass of inflammable materials they had collected, and perished in the flames, together with everything that was of value in the city. The Emperor, indeed, gained possession of Chittore, but he found nothing there but a desolate town, over which floated a cloud of horrible smoke. Another Rajput prince soon afterwards regained possession of the city, but a second, and again a third time was Chittore captured by the Mussulmans. The last siege was conducted by the Emperor Akbar in preson. Again the Rajput women sacrificed their lives rather than fall into the hands of the foe ; again the men in their saffron robes did all that men could do to defend their country. You will find an account of these extraordinary instances of valour and self-devotion in Colonel Todd's "Annals of Rajahstan," one of the most interesting of the many interesting books which have been written by Anglo-Indian political officers upon the history of the country in which they spent their lives.

But it is more to our purpose to turn to the present condition of Rajputana and the character of the native princes of the Rajput race. The disturbances which followed the decline of the Mussulman Empire of Delhi brought terrible calamities upon Rajputana and Central India. It is not more than sixty years since the whole tract which I passed through was subject to the ravages of freebooters of different races, who pillaged the people, dethroned the ancient sovereigns of the country, and rendered life and property wholly insecure. They might then have been told, with literal truth, in the words of Isaiah, "Your country is desolate, your cities are burned with fire, your land strangers devoured it in your presence."

It was [illegible] when, under the administration of the Marquis of Hastings, a series of treaties was en[illegible] the Rajput Princes placed [illegible] under the protection of England, and peace and order have since taken the place of anarchy and rapine. The rights and dignity of the princes have been respected, and the interference of the Government of India has been confined to the cases, when for a time, either during a minority or from the incapacity or misconduct of an individual, the administration of a district or a principality has been temporarily conducted by British officers.

Once there was some doubt as to our intention of respecting the independence of these States. Actuated by no unworthy motives, but from the mistaken belief that the welfare of the people of India would be promoted by the extension of British territory, the rulers of India were inclined to embrace every legitimate opportunity of annexing independent States. But this error was soon discovered, and after the Indian Mutiny the Queen was advised to issue a solemn proclamation to the princes and people of India, in which Her Majesty declared that she desired no extension of her territorial possession's and was determined to respect the rights, dignity, and honour of the native princes of India as her own. This proclamation, which was accompanied by concessions with respect to the adoption of heirs in case of the default of lineal descendants, has given the most solemn assurance that the native States will be maintained in their present condition of independence under the protection of the paramount power of England. The result of this policy has been that the feeling of the princes and chiefs in Rajputana and Central India is thoroughly loyal towards the British Government, and in no part of India did I find the feeling of the people for the British Government more cordial than in these independent States.

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE.

The Rajput princes of the present day retain many of the high qualities of their race. They are high-spirited, and most of them are desirous of governing their country well. I am proud to reckon some of them among my personal friends. I shall avoid to-night, for obvious reasons, as much as I can, allusions to living men, and I will give you as the type of a Rajput Prince some account of the late Maharaja of Jeypore, who has died within the last few months. This prince governed his country well. He established an excellent college which is affiliated to the Calcutta University, and a school for the education of the sons of his nobles, where I heard some of the boys recite Cowper's lines upon his mother's picture. Female education is not neglected, and some progress has been made in inducing the daughters of the higher castes to attend his girl schools. A school of art has been for some time in existence, and some of the art products of Jeypore, notably the enamel, are of great merit. The gaol is in good order. The Maharaja has established hospitals and dispensaries. Public gardens adorn the city of Jepore, which, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water, is one of the finest in India. There are many works of irrigation in the Jeypore State, and the Maharaja always promoted any public works likely to benefit his people. A few years ago the Customs' tariff was revised and the internal transit duties abolished. One of the official reports which I received, when I was in India, described the Maharaja's dominions in the following terms :—

"The Jeypore State undoubtedly stands pre-eminent in Rajputana for civilisation and advancement. It would be impossible to overrate either the usefulness of its institutions or the munificent liberality with which they are supported, while the untiring and successful efforts of the Maharaja himself to promote the prosperity of the state and the happiness and welfare of his subjects are beyond all praise."

When I was at Jeypore, I assisted the Maharaja in inaugurating a monument to my predecessor, Lord Mayo, and in opening a public hospital built in his honour. Although it was then three years since his assassination, the Maharaja could not speak of Lord Mayo without tears in his eyes—one of the many instances of the affection which was deservedly felt for him by the princes of India. The Maharaja during the mutiny placed the whole of his forces at the disposal of the British Government, and he exerted himself in the most praise-worthy manner for the relief of the terrible distress which was caused by a famine which devastated Rajputana in 1868. When I was Viceroy he was a Member of the Legislative Council of India, and on several occasions I was greatly indebted to him for advice and assistance.

This short account of the Maharaja of Jeypore will give you some idea of the kind of men who have ruled the States of Rajputana. The time is rapidly approaching when the native princes, both in Rajputana and in other parts of India, will be acquainted with the English language. When Lord Mayo was at Ajmere in 1870 he suggested to the princes and chiefs the foundation of a college where their sons might receive a good education. The suggestion was warmly taken up, and £60,000 was almost immediately subscribed for the purpose. I had the satisfaction of seeing this institution—which bears the appropriate name of the Mayo College—opened, and several of the young princes and chiefs of Rajputana among the pupils.

VIZIANAGRAM, CUTCH, HYDERABAD, TRAVANCORE, &C.

I might mention other Rajputs of distinction besides the Maharaja of Jeypore, but time will only permit me to recall to my recollection for a few moments the handsome presence of the Maharaja of Vizianagram, who was of the same race, although he lived partly on his property in the Presidency of Madras, and partly at the holy city of Benares. This enlightened nobleman was one of the foremost in advancing the welfare of his fellow-countrymen, and he was especially remarkable for his endeavours to reduce the great expense which they are in the habit of devoting to the marriage ceremonies of their daughters—a custom productive of most serious evil ; as well as for his encouragement of female education.

You must not suppose that because I have brought before you prominently the native princes of Rajputana that those of other races and religions are not worthy of equal praise. The late Rao of Cutch zealously seconded Sir Bartle Frere's efforts to suppress the slave trade in Zanzibar, where many of his subjects reside. The great Mahratta States of Gwalior and Indore are now governed upon enlightened principles. The internal administration of the Nizam's territory by Sir Salar Jung has been highly successful. The small Mussulman States of Central India and the Sikh Principalities of the Punjab are not behindhand either in their material progress or in their loyalty to the British Government.

The late Raja of Travancore, a State which lies at the southern extremity of the Indian peninsula, was a most enlightened ruler, and he was ably assisted by native statesmen, especially by Sir Madhava Row, a native of Madras, who, after having been for some time the minister of the Maharaja of Indore, was chosen by me to administer the State of Baroda during the minority of the young prince, and has amply justified my selection by the success of his administration during the last five years. Other native statesmen have done signal service in the improvement of the administration of the different native States. I may mention Sir Dinkur Row, in Gwalior, the Khan Sahib, in Jowra, Shahamut Ali, in Rutlam, Pundit Mumphool, in Ulwur, and Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, in Kotah.

The importance of the independent States under the protection of the British Government will be appreciated when I tell you that, large and small together, they number between four and five hundred. A short account of their rulers fills a large book, while our treaty relations with them are contained in eight goodly volumes. Some of these States are as large as Great Britain, and their population together amounts to more than fifty millions of people.

THE NATIVE ARMY.

I will now ask you to direct your attention to Her Majesty's subjects in India, and first to the native army of the Queen. I should rather have said armies, for from the enrolment of the first sepoy, now more than 130 years ago, the armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay have had a separate and distinct existence, constitution, and *esprit de corps*.

Sir John Malcolm, a distinguished Indian statesman and soldier, wrote many years ago an interesting sketch of the history of the native armies. I shall freely make use of this undoubted and excellent authority in bringing before you some of the occasions upon which in former days those armies have performed feats which deserve to be recorded along with the most gallant achievements of the British army.

To begin with the army of Madras. "At the battle of Assaye, which ranks among the hardest fought victories of Wellington," to quote Sir John Malcolm's words, "the British dragoons, when making their extremest efforts, saw their Asiatic fellow-soldiers keep pace for pace and blow for blow." So much for the cavalry of the Madras army. Sir John Malcolm gives an interesting anecdote of the Madras native infantry. The 1st battalion of the 8th Regiment was a favourite with the Duke. They were with him on every service ; the men used to call themselves "Wellesley's battalion," and their conduct supported the proud title they had assumed. A staff officer after the battle of Assaye saw a number of the Mussulmans of this battalion assembled for a funeral. He asked whom they were about to inter ; they mentioned the names of five commissioned and non-commissioned officers of a very distinguished family in the corps. "We are going to put these brothers into one grave," said one of the party. The officer, who was well acquainted with the individuals, was about to offer some consolation to the survivors, when he was stopped by one of the men. "There is no occasion," he said, "for such feelings or expressions ; these men were sepoys, they have died in the performance of their duty ; the Government they served will protect their children, who will soon fill the ranks they lately occupied."

There is no dearth of instances of the gallantry of the Bengal army in old times. "The conduct of the 2nd battalion of the 12th Regiment," says Sir John Malcolm, "may be taken as an example of the spirit that animated the whole. It was associated at the Battle of Laswaree with the 76th Regiment and shared in the praise which Lord Lake bestowed on the "handful of heroes," as he emphatically termed the men whose great exertions decided that battle. But all its former deeds were outdone at the seige of Bhurtpore. On the first storm of that fortress this corps lost 150 officers and men, killed and wounded, and did not retire till the last. On the third attack, when joined with the 1st battalion of the same regiment (amounting together to 800 men), it became the admiration of the whole army. The 2nd battalion on this occasion not only drove back the enemy, who had made a sally to attack the trenches, but effected a lodgment, and planted its colours on one of the bastions of the fort. Unfortunately this work was cut off by a deep ditch from the body of the place ; and after the attack had failed the regiment was ordered to retire, which they did reluctantly, with the loss of 7 officers and 350 men, killed and wounded, being nearly half the number they had carried into action."

BOMBAY NATIVE REGIMENTS.

The native troops of Bombay have distinguished themselves as conspicuously as their comrades of Bengal and Madras. I will mention one instance, and I have chosen it principally because the regiment concerned is one of those which were present at the disastrous engagement of Maiwand, near Kandahar. I trust that the full particulars, when we receive them, will show that at least the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers did not disgrace the traditions of the corps. I take this story from "Grant Duff's History of the Mahrattas." At ten o'clock on the morning of New Year's Day, 1818, 500 rank and file of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Regiment of Bombay native infantry, supported by two six-pounders, manned by twenty-four Europeans of the Madras artillery, and accompanied by 300 irregular horse, the whole under the command of Captain Francis Staunton, after a long night march, reached some high ground above a village called Korygaom, on the Bheema River, where Captain Staunton unexpectedly found the whole of the Mahratta horse, about 25,000 strong, on the opposite side of the river, which was nearly dry, and afforped no protection to his small force. He at once took post in the village, and made the best arrangements in his power for its defence. Most of the Mahratta infantry was in advance, but they were immediately recalled, and three bodies, of six hundred picked men in each, many of them being Arabs, who are most formidable soldiers, advanced under cover of the river, supported by two guns, to storm the village. A continued shower of rockets was at the same time poured into it, and many of the houses were set on fire. The enemy soon gained possession of a strong square enclosure, commanding most of the streets, from whence they could not be dislodged. The village was surrounded by horse and foot, and all access to the river cut off. Captain Staunton was destitute of provisions, and his detachment, already fatigued by a long night march, "under a burning sun, without food or water, began a struggle as trying as ever was maintained by the British in India. Every foot of ground was disputed," several streets were taken and retaken, as well as a small temple where three of the officers were lying wounded. "The men who continued the conflict were fainting, or nearly frantic from the dreadful privation of water. Lieutenant Chisholm, the officer commanding the artillery, being killed, the enemy, encouraged by this circumstance, rushed upon one of the guns and took it. Lieut. Thos. Pettinson, adjutant of the infantry battalion, lying mortally wounded, being shot through the body, no sooner heard that the gun was taken, than getting up he called to the Grenadiers 'once more to follow him,' and seizing a musket by the muzzle, rushed into the middle of the Arabs, striking them down right and left, until a second ball through the body completely disabled him. Lieut. Pettinson had been nobly seconded ; the sepoys, thus led, were irresistible ; the gun was retaken, and the dead Arabs, literally lying above each other, proved how desperately it had been defended." Captain Staunton, and two other officers, who alone remained fit for duty, continued the defence with the most determined valour till the evening, when their situation appeared to be hopeless ; but the enemy, either exhausted by the resistence they had experienced, or fearing the approach of reinforcements, retired in the course of the night.

To commemorate this glorious defence, a monument, which may still be seen, was erected by Government, recording the names of those who fell. The corps was made Grenadiers, as their 1st battalion had been for the defence of Mangalore, and "Korygaom" became one of the mottoes of the regiment which was afterwards formed from the 2nd battalion.

REMINISCENCES OF THE MUTINY.

It will probably occur to some of those whom I am addressing that, as I have recounted the noble deeds of the native armies of India, I should say something at least of the great Indian mutiny. I shall not discuss the causes of that mutiny. I am content to quote the sentiments which were expressed after it was subdued by one of the most gallant of the officers who took part in the struggle. Sir James Outram, the Bayard of India, when his last illness was near at hand, and he was forced to receive in his own room a deputation, headed by the Duke of Argyll, who were desirous of expressing their appreciation of his services, used, in thanking them, these words, which may well be treasured as a precious legacy by his fellow-countrymen, especially by those of them who serve the Queen in India :—"If to anything in myself I owe such success as I may have attained, it is mainly to this—that throughout my career I have loved the people of India, regarded their country as my home, and made their weal my first object. And though my last service in the field was against the comrades of my old associates, the madness of a moment has not obliterated from my mind the fidelity of a century, and I can still love and still believe."

It must not be forgotten that when "the madness of a moment" struck the mass of the Bengal army, the native troops raised in the Punjab under Edwardes and Nicholson, supported by the courage and the wisdom which have made the name of John Lawrence dear to his fellow-countrymen, gave—at a most critical moment—assistance and support, without which the struggle before Delhi might have had a very different result. And in the memorable siege of the Residency of Lucknow, in which the thoughts of every Englishman were absorbed during many weary months of suspense, faithful native soldiers shared all the privations and all the dangers of the British garrison.

When the Prince of Wales visited India, the survivors of that gallant band assembled at Lucknow to pay their homage to the son of their sovereign. It was a touching scene—they appeared in their old uniforms, and Sir George Couper, who himself, although a civilian, had taken a prominent part in the defence, addressing the Prince, said :—"The behaviour of the sepoys of Lucknow was simply without parellel in the history of the world. Under Clive, at Arcot, sepoys underwent great privations for their European comrades ; but their fidelity was not tested like that of the men who resisted the adjurations of their brethern, comrades, and castemen, not fifty yards off, calling them by name to desert the alien and infidel." Any one who has visited, as I have, the scene of this glorious defence, will agree with me, that there was no exaggeration in his language. In the same war of the mutiny, many faithful native soldiers distinguished themselves as much in attacks upon their rebellious comrades and countrymen, as did the garrison which defended Lucknow. The native regiments of the force that attacked and took Delhi rendered very admirable service. These troops never flinched at a time when our rule over northern India seemed to have disappeared, and when our forces were struggling against enormous odds. The small force of seven and a half weak battalions of native infantry, with some cavalry, artillery, and sapper detachments, at the siege of Delhi sustained a loss of 63 native officers and 1,606 native soldiers of other ranks killed and wounded, and more than a third of these were killed outright.

THE NATIVE TROOPS IN THE AFGHAN WAR.

Lastly, I must not omit to allude to the gallant services of the native army in the war which is now, I trust, terminated in Afghanistan. When Sir Frederick Roberts held, not without difficulty, his position at Kabul, the most distinguished regiments of the British army saw the Ghoorkas, the Sikhs and the Guides side by side with them in every feat of arms. In Sir Donald Stewart's action near Ghazni, and in Sir Frederick Roberts's decisive victory at Kandahar, the native troops highly distinguished themselves in the field, while their discipline under great hardships throughout two campaigns has left nothing to be desired. But of the feats of the native army in Afghanistan, none will in future be remembered by them with greater pride, and by us with more lively gratitude and affection, than the defence of the Residency at Kabul by seventy-five men of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides. Here again, as at Lucknow, many of the native soldiers were of the same race and religion as their assailants ; yet not a man among them deserted the four Englishmen, whose lives it was their duty to protect at the cost of their own. And nobly was that duty done. The Commission which investigated at Kabul the events of that day, concluded their account with the following eloquent words :—"The annals of no army and no regiment can show a brighter record of devoted bravery than has been achieved by this small body of Guides. By their deeds they have conferred undying honour, not only on the regiment to which they belong, but on the whole British army." For a long day they sustained the unequal conflict ; and at last, when Cavagnari and Kelly had fallen, when Jenkyns and the gallant young Hamilton had lost their lives in charges against the Afghan guns, the last desperate sally was led by a native officer, Jemadar Jewan Sing.

The mention of the name of this gallant native officer reminds me of the many high-spirited native officers whom I have seen in India. Not a few among them are men of rank ; and there are remarkable instances, which I could relate if time allowed me, of their having distinguished themselves upon service in command of detached bodies of troops. It is well that those who discuss the organization of the native armies of India should recollect this. Lord Napier of Magdala, and Sir Henry Norman, with whom I had the good fortune to be associated while I was in India, have often impressed upon me their conviction that it is necessary, in order to maintain the spirit and efficiency of the native army, to give openings for the honourable ambition of native officers. For this reason, among others, they have constantly, and in my judgment rightly, contended in favour of the present system, under which there are but few British officers attached to a native regiment, and native officers are placed in command of troops of cavalry and companies of infantry. The question is one upon which there are differences of opinion, but it must always be remembered that many of the most gallant exploits of the native army, such as those that I have mentioned to-night, have been achieved by native regiments with very few British officers attached to them, and where full scope has been allowed to the influence and exertions of the native officers.

I may add that so excellent has been the conduct of the native officers of the army in Afghanistan through all the events of the last two years that the Secretary of State for India has authorised a considerable increase to the order of British India—a sort of Indian Order of the Bath, but carrying with it a handsome pecuniary allowance, so as to enable the services of distinguished native officers to be suitably acknowledged.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

But it is time to turn to the natives of India who are neither princes nor soldiers. And here my difficulty is, how in the short time at my disposal, to bring before you the most interesting types of the native character.

Let me take you first to the great city of Calcutta. You will find there a contrast as striking as any that exists in the world. You will meet native gentlemen who speak English as well as yourselves, who are ready to discuss with you English history and literature, modern philosophy, and European politics. But if you wander for a few miles into the surrounding country, with its palm groves and luxurious tropical vegetation, and turn up one of the many footpaths which lead to the dwellings of the industrious cultivators of the soil, the first man you meet would hardly know the name of the Queen ; he certainly could not tell you who was the Viceroy of India ; and if he knew the name of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal—his immediate lord and master—it would be surprising. The contrast of the high culture of a few with the ignorance of the teeming masses is not easy to realise until some instance brings it vividly to notice. For example, I remember once when there was more cholera than usual in Calcutta (there are always a few cases there) the natives attributed the outbreak to a particular mark upon the earthen pots which happened at the time to be in the bazaar. Another curious instance came to my notice during the Bengal famine. One of the officers engaged in the relief of distress was riding through a village, when some poor, half-starved women threw themselves on the ground in front of his horse, in Indian fashion, protesting, as if they were pleading for their lives, that they were not starving, and did not want to be fed. It appeared that the people could not at first comprehend that the Government were helping them from disinterested motives, and a rumour was abroad that we were fattening them up to export them to some cannibal island. I mention these instances just to give you an idea of the state of ignorance in which many of the people still remain. You will say that this is the fault of their Government. I do not think so ; much progress has been made, and is continuing ; education is, after all, a [illegible] shillings, and pence. You kno[illegible] what board schools cost, and [illegible] country to bear as yet, the ex[illegible] popular system of education [illegible] intelligent foreigners upon th[illegible] is always interesting. Rathe[illegible] own opinion upon this subjec[illegible] Count Goblet d'Alviella in hi[illegible] educational work of the Go[illegible] seem to be small," he says, "in comparison with the vast numbers of the native population, but it is really great if we take into account their original condition, and the short time in which it has been accomplished." He then describes the system under which, by a succession of scholarships, the son of the poorest man in India may secure to himself an university education ; and he adds that he knows of no civilised nation where the system of public instruction has done so much to encourage talent, and that no Government in Europe would venture without laying itself open to the charge of Socialism, to be so liberal as we are in India in providing for the education of boys of ability who have no means of their own.

I have dwelt upon the ignorance which still exists among the vast majority of the people of India, because it is a fact which states men in India and their critics at home should constantly bear in mind. In England, as you know, a change of the law, or a readjustment of taxtion may safely be introduced, if it be right ; because, although public opinion may be cold or adverse at first, discussions in Parliament and the press soon bring out the real merits of the question, and the people promptly follow the arguments and accept the conclusion. But in India changes cannot safely be introduced, trusting to their merits alone. Especially in regard to taxation, it would be highly impolitic, and it might be dangerous, to introduce financial changes which would make it necessary to impose taxes to which the people are unaccustomed. We must have patience : the customs of ages cannot be out-rooted with safety in a moment.

I know from experience that the people of India are industrious, orderly, patient in suffering, affectionate to their relations—supporting them in distress to the utmost of their means (there is no Poor-law in India)—and grateful to their rulers for help in time of trouble, such as the famines which have lately occurred. It may be said without exaggeration that there is no nation where the class of domestic servants are so useful. I look back with affection to several most excellent and valuable men who served me in India, and I have been told that it often happens that good masters who have been home upon leave find on landing at Bombay on their way back to their duties that their native servants are waiting for them at the landing-place.

INDIAN MECHANICS.

I must not overlook, in attempting to describe, however briefly, the natives of India, the merits of the class of mechanics. Their marvellous artistic qualities have been recognised from the earliest ages of antiquity. The productions of the Indian loom, and potters' wheel, and of Indian goldsmiths, silversmiths, armourers, and carvers in wood, stone, and ivory, together with the spices and dyes of the country formed the chief staples of the trade between the East and West in ancient times. In modern days, owing to the introduction of machinery in manufactures, and the astonishing industrial productiveness of this fortunate island, accompanied, at first, I am ashamed to say, by high protective duties against the manufactures of India, their hand-wrought goods were driven out of the western markets, where the appreciation and almost the tradition of them became nearly lost. The great exhibition of 1851 first brought the people of Europe back to the consciousness of the forgotten world of traditional decorative art which still existed in all its pristine perfection in India. But their fame has been carried into all parts of the world by the magnificent display of Indian manufactures, and especially by the presents presented to the Prince of Wales, exhibited in Paris in 1878. A great demand has consequently arisen in England, on the Continent, and, in the United States. The excellence of the art industries of India is due, not simply to the admirable traditions of form and colour they preserve, but, above all, to the patient, truthful workmanship expended on them by the Indian handicraftsmen. To use the words of John Ruskin—"They are in all materials capable of colour, wool, marble, or metal, almost inimitable in their delicate application of divided hue, and fine arrangement of fantastic line. Nor is this power of theirs exerted by the people rarely or without enjoyment ; the love of subtle design seems universal in the race, and is developed in every implement that they shape, and every building that they raise ; it attaches itself with the same intensity, and with the same success to the service of superstition, of pleasure, and of cruelty, and enriches alike with one profusion of enchanted irridescence the dome of the pagoda, the fringe of the girdle, and the edge of the sword."

Doctor George Birdwood, to whom I am indebted for much assistance in my remarks to-night, and who has written very learned and interesting works upon the ancient history and present condition of Indian manufactures, has recently given in a letter to the *Times* newspaper some most interesting translations of songs which are now being sung in the native marts of Bombay, in praise of the national manufactures, and in depreciation of their English competitors. The subject is so interesting to the people of this city and neighbourhood, that I shall make no apology for quoting a few of the lines :—

"They came from England, and spread in all directions the threads of the net of free trade, and made our people mad. They filled the country with beautiful-looking and charming articles, and had songs sung in their praise. Glass came first. Brass hanging lamps have disappeared, and glass chandeliers have increased. Oil has passed into the background, and kerosine oil has come forward. The wick have been blown out, and candles, which make people sick, are lighted. There are no traces left of tinder-boxes, but every one looks about him for Lucifer matches. You have Lucifer matches, but no light illumines your minds. Articles which only seem bright, but which are in reality as deceptive as fire-flies, are freely purchased. Their nails and sickles, their knives, scissors, and spoons, are good only in appearance ; but they are not durable, and are made for sale only. Oh, men, listen ! Understand that needles and pins are pure trouble-bringing things, and prick only your bellies. All our weapons have disappeared, and razors have come. The English traders shave us now with a vengeance, and fill their coffers with wealth. Broadcloth has displaced the thick cashmere. Their sheetings appear cheap, but they are not so beautiful as flannel, so warm, so soft. Their imitation waist cloths have borders, which are dyed with imported powders. The borders appear, but their colour is false and transient. You have a great liking for these things, and use them, and reject the indigenous cloth. You at this moment seek after Horroks's long cloth. Their jaconets have made great havoc among us. Our *dowras* are beautiful, in stripes of green, blue, red, and they are twice dyed. Their chintzes are bright ; but soon fade and wear out.

"CHORUS,—In all directions are tables and chairs, couches and chests-of-drawers, benches, cots, and easy chairs, at cheap rates. There are handsome desks, but they contain quills, blacklead pencils, steel pens, slate pencils, india-rubber, and chalk. The gum has gone, and wafers have come. Others use sealing-wax. Porcelain dishes have entered our houses and filled our brazen dishes with fear. You ought to purchase country shoes, but you think it a pleasure to buy their boots and pumps, with their appurtenances, blacking and brushes. You have a great desire to have their umbrellas, walking-sticks, guernsey frocks, neck comforters, waistcoats with green and red buttons, caps, gloves and stockings, double coats, watches and chains. These you purchase with great delight, and you pour out the crucible of wealth to fill up the holes in the houses of foreigners. The bazaar is inundated with [illegible] bundles of quills. See, bones, hides, [illegible] feathers, fat, spirituous liquors, soft [illegible] are stored everywhere with care. [illegible] the fine gems are not imported. [illegible] articles prepared with great [illegible] have been ruined. Money [illegible], and our hands are [illegible]e, and the wind of [illegible] to blow. Do not [illegible]chasing glass [illegible]kerchiefs. [illegible]t suffer [illegible]istri[illegible]note [illegible]unity. [illegible] so

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doing you will get money. Oh, people! be loyal to the Queen. Consider our Queen as our goddess. Be loyal to her; and cherish sweet love toward her; for she protects us like her own children."

You will see from this song that "Protection" is by no means unknown in India. I venture to remark that the hints that our wares are not always quite as good as they seem deserve to be borne in mind by some of our manufacturers for export. It is hardly necessary for me to tell you not to be afraid of competition from the Indian handicraftsmen, whose complaint you have heard. There can be no real or lasting competition between machine-made and hand-wrought goods. Many manufactures of no inherent artistic character are best made by machinery; others, which naturally lend themselves to ornament, can only be artistically wrought by hand. People of cultivated taste want something better than mere mechanical reproductions of works of art. In India, as in every other populous and advancing country, the market for our Birmingham and Manchester manufactures is practically unlimited. To conclude this part of my subject, I think something might be learned even here in Birmingham from a study of Indian work. The native workman is technically trained in his craft from his earliest childhood, and his technical truthfulness and practical genius show the value of early training and of constant application to one particular class of art handicraft.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

I have but a few moments left me to remind you that in India, besides Hindoos and Mussulmans there live tribes which represent the original inhabitants of the soil. The barbarous customs which, until very lately, prevailed among some of them, would fill you with horror and astonishment if I had time to describe them. Human sacrifices were not uncommon. But if barbarous customs linger still among these tribes, it is among them also that the efforts of Christian missionaries have been most successful. There, no caste institutions, and no ancient and powerful religions interfere with the acceptance of the Bible. I have seen in one place two large churches, which upon festival days were filled by the villagers of the neighbourhood who in thousands had embraced the Christian religion through the efforts of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and of an excellent German mission, who greatly to their credit carried on their good work in perfect harmony. There I saw young men of the Cole tribe being prepared for the Christian ministry receiving instruction in Greek, and, moreover, in the composition of sermons, a branch of ecclesiastical education which might perhaps be introduced, not without advantage, into the studies of the younger clergy of the Church of England.

EDUCATED NATIVES.

But in my position, it was with the educated natives that I was principally brought into contact, and of them alone, I can speak from any real personal acquaintance. As I have done before, I will take a distinguished native, who has recently died, as an example of the educated natives of Bengal. Rajah Romanath Tagore was a man of excellent English education, and highly respected among his fellow-countrymen. He showed in his conversation the acuteness of intellect which distinguishes them, coupled in his case with sound judgment. He and many like him, who represent the landed gentry of Bengal—I use this expression in preference to Indian phraseology—are as heartily interested in the success of the British government of India, and as loyal subjects of the Queen, as we are ourselves. Romanath Tagore was a Member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, and he often gave us most valuable assistance. Upon more than one occasion, when I wished to know the sentiments of his fellow-countrymen, I consulted him confidentially, and my confidence was never misplaced.

The remarkable acuteness of intellect which characterises the natives of India, has found a congenial sphere in the study of the law. There are many distinguished pleaders and barristers at Calcutta and in other parts of India. The judicial service is now largely composed of natives of India, and they have filled the highest judicial offices with credit. I will take as an instance the late Dwarkanath Mitra, who was for six years one of the judges of the High Court of Calcutta, the most elevated judicial bench in India. He was the son of a comparatively poor man. Born in an obscure village in the neighbourood of Calcutta, he won his way by the force of his own ability and character. I can speak from my own knowledge of the high estimation in which this distinguished judge was held by his countrymen and by the English in Calcutta, and his successor has well sustained the character of the native judges of the High Courts.

I am afraid that we sometimes forget in England that the manner in which Indian questions are treated in Parliament and in the press here is thoroughly understood by the educated natives of India. This attention to English politics is not confined to the educated natives of British territories. At the native Courts of India the articles of our English newspapers are habitually translated and read. Dr. Bellews' travels and Sir Henry Rawlinson's essays were studied at the Court of the Ameer of Cabul.

(*To be continued.*)

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

ARREST OF MR. PARNELL'S SECRETARY.

MR. T. M. HEALY, secretary to Mr. Parnell, was arrested on October 26 at Roche's Hotel, Glengariffe. More arrests are expected to follow. The speeches delivered by Mr. Healy at Bantry on Sunday, the 17th instant, and again on last Sunday, 24th instant, at Castletown Berehaven, are stated to be the immediate cause of the traverser's arrest. The following are passages from his Bantry speech:—Referring to the murder of Mr. Hutchins's driver on the previous day, he said he regretted to say that, having gone into the facts of the case and inquired into the condition of the tenantry of the landlord, Mr. Hutchins, he found that there were as many evidences of cruel injustice and rack-renting on that man's estate as upon the estate of the greatest tyrant in Ireland. (Cheers and groans.) He deplored those crimes. If Mr. Hutchins's tenants—he did not say any of them committed the murder—banded themselves firmly together one man with another, agreeing to take no land from which another had been evicted, and to pay nothing but a just rent, they could defy Mr. Hutchins; and every man, commencing from Mr. Parnell downwards, would come down and assist in maintaining the right of those tenants. (Cheers.) He would mention one case as a sample of the management of that estate, for Mr. Hutchins had processes at nearly every sessions. (Groans, hisses, and cries of "Tyrant.") At the very last sessions he had ejectment processes against two poor men. Those men pleaded for time and said they would pay the amount to him, but the vindictive and vicious Mr. Hutchins despised their prayers: he would give them no time to pay their rents. And what had been the result? They knew the result: it was that poor, stiffened corpse lying in the police barrack; and Mr. Hutchins might thank God he was not there himself. (Groans.) He came there on the part of the Irish National Land League to point out to the people the sure means of redressing their wrongs. (Cheers.) If the 500,000 tenant farmers stood in their determination against the 10,000 landlords, they would sweep them out of the country; but in that neighbourhood, for which God had done so much and man so little, there were other men and other estates that deserved notice besides Mr. Hutchins. He was creditably informed that, dwelling among that kindly people, men in the nineteenth century required the protection of some half-dozen police with loaded rifles. (Ironical cheers and groans.) Please God, before long the people by their determination would do away with the necessity of those men going about guarded by police, because they would take from their hands and wrest from their grasp the engines of tyranny with which they had been able to oppress the people. (Cheers.) The speaker also denounced by name two other landlords in the locality. Referring to the case of a man named Cornelius Manning, who had taken a farm from which the previous occupier had been ejected, he said he had to say to Mr. Cornelius Manning, "You shall give up that farm." (Loud cheers.) He asked the people to lift up their hands and say that none of them present would take it (they here all lifted up their hands). In the course of a little time they would pay Mr. Manning a visit, conveying to him the best respects of the meeting, a polite request to surrender the farm; and if he did not do that they would come back to the people; and tell them the reason why. He wished to mention another case on the estate. Robert Tobin's rent of Glounbonone was £18 a year, and they raised it £30. (Groans.) He refused to pay this rent, and he was evicted. The people had done nothing for Tobin, but the next man that was evicted they would do something for. (Cries of "Yes.") They would meet on his farm and dare any man to take that farm. Richard Tobin had to leave one farm, and it was taken by a man named Denis Sullivan (groans), who paid £250 fine. Now, he wanted to know whether Denis Sullivan was at that meeting. (Cries of "He's not, but his sons are.") Then he would tell the sons to tell their father to give up that farm, or the Land League would pay him a visit. (Cheers.) In the course of his speech on Sunday last at Castletown Bearhaven Mr. Healy said a great deal might be said about fair rents, but he considered a fair rent in Dreenamaclac would be no rent at all (cheers); and if the people of Dreenamaclac were present (cries of "They are"), he would tell them first to support themselves and their families and pay their shopkeepers, and afterwards let them consider what they could give the landlord. (Cheers, and cries of "Nothing at all.") Then if they could give him nothing, give him nothing. (Cheers.) They were told to pay their just debts, but the first duty of the farmer was to himself and his family. He had been told by the parish priest of Adrigole that last winter out of 2,000 people in his parish every man, woman, and child, except 20, and afterwards some of those 20 had to come in, were on the relief list. (A voice—"Perfectly true.") Should the people of Adrigole pay rent? ("No, no.") If there was a farmer in Adrigole paying rent, getting money from America to pay it, and living through the winter months upon the charity of foreign nations, such a farmer was a criminal. (Cheers.) They should strike firmly against rent, and perform their first duties to themselves and let the landlord take ninth or tenth place. They had to form themselves constitutionally into one solid organization resolved to pay nothing but a fair rent and nothing above the Government valuation. (A voice—"It's high enough.") If any one was evicted no one should take his farm, and every one in the locality should lift up his hand and promise before Heaven and the meeting not to take his neighbour's farm if he was evicted for non-payment of an unjust rent. (Here all lifted up their hands amid cheers.) If every farmer kept fast to this resolution and kept his back straight against the landlord, not taking off the hat to "his honour," the landlord would be more civil to the farmers than ever they had been civil to him. They were all aware that some time ago a man named Mr. Hutchins was fired at, and, as they all regretted, his poor driver was killed. They all regretted that outrage very much. (Several voices—"Very much indeed.") Now, he (Mr. Healy) was inquiring into some cases of landlordism in that district, and Mr. Hutchins had stated in the public Press that he had no quarrel at all with his tenants, in fact that he was quite a father to them. Was there any reason in the world why, if he were so good and kind, he should be fired at? He said he never had an eviction on his property (cries of "That's not true"), but he would like to ask Mr. Hutchins, who had taken refuge in Dublin, what became of Patrick Flinn, of Ardnagas-hill? His rent was £27, and Mr. Hutchins made his rent £90. (Hisses.) Patrick Flinn sank under a load of debt in consequence of his high rent. He was evicted. Patrick Flinn had a son, who, to try and keep his father alive after he was evicted, had to go to New York. He died; and he (Mr. Healy) asserted that the death of that man, if it were caused by the unjust eviction of his father, was as great a crime in the sight of God as the murder of the man Downey. (Loud applause.) They were in the habit of hearing that all the crimes and assassinations in the country were committed by the tenants. In those past years of misery just four persons were shot, and he would now tell them how many people were murdered by the landlords. Mr. Forster stated that in the first half of this year there were 2,470 evictions. Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, had described an eviction as a sentence of death. (Loud cries of "He's right.") Now, there were 2,470 sentences of death pronounced by the landlords and only four sentences of death pronounced by the tenants. (Cheers.) The tenants of Ireland, starved, famine-crushed, and dispirited, committed four murders; and the landlords, pampered, well-fed, having everything that could delight them, had issued 2,470 sentences of death. (Cries of "Shame.") When they came to him and asked him to reprobate outrage, to put down shooting, and condemn assassination he would certainly do so, but he would begin with the landlords (cheers), and when the 2,470 murders in the first six months of this year had been dealt with and condemned before the tribunals of this country he would say his word of condemnation of the four miscreants who caused the death of landlords. (Cheers.) Had they ever heard of Mrs. Downing, of Garnish? ("Yes.") Well, Hutchins raised her rent £50 in the last three years; the valuation of her farm was £104 and the rent was £208. (Groans and cries of "Shame.") She was served with a writ for nonpayment of rent on the 27th of May from the Superior Courts in Dublin, and was now under notice of ejectment. Well, what would the Land League do for Mrs. Downing, of Garnish? They would give her their best support; they would fight it out with Mr. Hutchins in the Superior Courts, and let them raise their hands again that, if she was put out, they would not take her farm from Mr. Hutchins. (All hands were raised amid cheers.) There were tenants on this remarkable property at Garnish who paid their rents, not by the land which Mr. Hutchins said he owned, but by the bounty of the sea, which Mr. Hutchins did not claim to own. If he did not lay claim to the sea, which God made, how did he claim the land which was also made by God for the people? (Cheers.) The man who said the land was his blasphemed in the sight of God, but Mr. Hutchins went further and wanted to tax every man who had a seine net, or, as one poor fisherman had told him, "He wanted to tax us for five miles of the sea, Sir." They were all very sorry that Mr. Hutchins was shot at, but they did not wonder at it, and he (Mr. Healy) would tell the Government that when those outrages were committed by the landlords it was no wonder that sone slight attempt at retaliation should be made by the tenants. (Cheers.) The speaker, having referred to Lord Kenmare as the landlord who had wrung as much as ever he could out of his tenants, went on to say there was great talk about prosecuting the Land League, but did the people believe it? ("No, no.") He did not believe in any prosecutions, because Mr. Gladstone had told the landlords last Session when he was bringing in a measure to do something for the Irish farmers, that if they rejected this Bill, Ireland during the coming spring and winter would be thrown into a ferment, "and that it would be within measurable distance of civil war." The landlords rejected the Bill of Mr. Gladstone, and with what result all knew. The precise state of things predicted by the Government had happened. The landlords, like the fawning cowards they were, went to the back door of Dublin Castle to ask for coercion and police. He did not believe that Mr. Gladstone would give them that coercion, and he would tell them why. During the debate on the Disturbance Bill, while Mr. Gladstone was referring to those terrible sentences of death, he (Mr. Healy) watched his face, and saw in it rage and disgust, at the Irish landlords. (Loud cheers.) His frame trembled, his eyes darted fire as he denounced in powerful accents this pack of Irish landlords who had for many a year brought the country to misery. As Bismarck said on one occasion, Mr. Gladstone, with his generous heart, would let the landlords "fry in their own fat." (Cheers.) The next year they would be accessible and more ready to recognize the rights of the Irish tenant-farmers. Mr. Gladstone, at West Calder, said that if it was a necessity to the State, he could not see why the landlords should not be compulsorily expropriated, and it was well known that Mr. Bright, Sir Charles Dilke, and other members of the Cabinet held the same views. With men of such opinions in the Cabinet it was a pity that men of such ability as the bishops and priests of Cloyne and Cork should take power out of their hands by formulating the milk-and-water scheme for the three "F's." He called on the people to unite together for the common good. (Cheers.)

A telegram received from Bantry states that the arrest of Mr. Healy was made on an information of a farmer named Manning for intimidation. Manning was denounced at the land meeting held in Bantry on October 17, for having taken a farm from which the previous tenant had been ejected. On the following day a deputation, consisting of Healy, with another member of the Dublin Land League named Walsh, and some local farmers, waited upon Manning at his residence, Kilkeel, and endeavoured to induce him to give up the farm. Manning refused to comply with the wishes of the deputation, and what followed upon that occasion is made the basis of the charge of intimidation. Healy has been liberated upon bail, himself in £100 and two securities in £50 each, to appear at the next Bantry Sessions. On October 27, Mr. Walsh, of Balla, was arrested in the Victoria Hotel by Sub-Inspector Mayne on a charge of having, with Mr. Healy, unlawfully attempted by threats and menace to compel one Cornelius Manning to quit his farm, and also delivering to him a message threatening him with injury and damage unless he gave up his farm. Mr. Warburton, R.M., who was in the city on other business, attended and took bail for the traverser, himself in £100 and two sureties of £50 each, to appear at Bantry Petty Sessions.

MR. PARNELL AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

Mr. Parnell, M. P., addressed a meeting of tenant farmers in Galway on Sunday. The platform was erected in Eyre-square, which was densely packed by a large and enthusiastic crowd. Green banners bearing the usual stereotyped mottoes, the point of which was "The Land for the People," were conspicuous in almost every street and thoroughfare in the town.

Mr. Charles Kane then moved "Whereas the Government of England has assumed to itself in the last 80 years to entire control and direction of affairs in Ireland, and whereas the result of such government has culminated in the present unparalleled misery of the country, and in the ruin and degradation of the people, resolved that we hold the Government responsible for all the evil which oppresses the land, and that we demand an immediate reconsideration of the laws so as to legislate, not for a class, but for the nation."

The Rev. James Commins, Castlebar, seconded the resolution.

Mr. Parnell, on coming forward to support the resolution, was received with tremendous cheering, which lasted for some moments. He said,—Mr. Chairman and people of the city and county of Galway,—It gives me great pleasure to stand in the county which was the second in Ireland to take up the great movement which was started last May twelvemonth by Michael Davitt at Irish Town. (Cheers.) You have nobly upheld that cause from that day to this in the face of every difficulty and discouragement, despite of the famine that threatened to carry you off in thousands last winter, and you are upholding that cause to-day in spite of the thousands of police and military (loud cheers) that our hypocritical Chief Secretary and pretended Liberal Government have hurled into this country. (Cries of "Down with them.") If famine was not able to subdue you last winter neither will the drain of taxation for additional police conquer you to-day. (Loud cheers, and cries of "Never.") Your chairman has deprecated assassination and violence as being unnecessary to win your cause, and very properly and justly they have been deprecated at all the land meetings which have been held. Up to the time when extra police were planted down in the county of Mayo I also took care to join in that condemnation (cheers); but I utterly refuse further to allow any credence to be attached to the charges which have been made against us and our people by the English Press ("Hear," and cheers), in future deprecating outrage and crime which do not exist and have not existed (hear, hear); and if it were otherwise, I say that the conduct of the Government themselves in violating the engagement on which we gave them the votes for the Constabulary after seven nights' debate, and in sending these extra police into the famine-striken counties of Mayo, Galway, and Kerry (cheers) (a voice—"A cheer for Mayo") (loud cheers), disentitles them to my advocacy in assisting them to uphold an unjust and infamous law. What is responsible and who are responsible for the murders of landlords which have from time to time, at all times in our history, taken place in this country? (Cheers.) It is admitted by everybody that English-made law is responsible (groans); and I say that the people who are primarily responsible for the murder of Lord Mountmorres, if it was an agrarian crime (a voice—"It was not,") (cheers)—and of that I have very great doubt—are the House of Lords, who, by rejecting the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, took the arbitrament of this question from the courts of law and placed it in the hands of the people. ("Hear," and cheers.) The man who is secondarily responsible is the pretended humanitarian, Chief Secretary Buckshot Forster (loud groans), who, when the House of Lords kicked out his Bill and smote him on one cheek, turned to them the other cheek to smite also. He foresaw then and publicly stated to the House of Commons that he anticipated an increase of crime, outrage, loss of life in Ireland, and yet in the face of that he deliberately refused to keep Parliament together and to force through the House of Lords a measure which would prevent him from being made the instrument of landlords' tyranny and injustice. (Cheers.) Well, you are left to your own resources, as the people of Ireland always have been left, so far as anything that the Parliament of England ever has done or is likely to do for them, and I suppose that we shall witness the usual crop of prosecutions this winter (laughter), the return to the old policy of coercion which has been the resort of English statesmen after they have found out that England is unable to govern Ireland. I anticipated this when this great Liberal Ministry came into power of which we have heard so much and of whose professions we have heard so many. I expressed my belief at the beginning of last Sesson that the present Chief Secretary, who was then all smiles and promises, would not have proceeded very far in the duties of his office before he would have found that he had undertaken an impossible task to govern Ireland, and that the only way to govern Ireland is to allow her to govern herself (cheers) (a voice—"A touch of the rifle, Mr. Parnell"), and if they prosecute the leaders of this movement (a voice—"they dare not"), it is not because they wish to preserve the lives of one or two; much the English Government care about the lives of one or two landlords (voices—"Nor we, away with them"), but it will be because they see that behind this movement lies a more dangerous movement to their hold over Ireland; because they know that if they fail in upholding landlordism in Ireland their power to misrule Ireland will go too. (Cheers.) I wish to see the tenant farmers prosperous; but large and important as is the class of tenant farmers constituting as they do, with their wives and families, the majority of the people of this country, I would not have taken off my coat and gone to this work if I had not known that we were laying the foundations of this movement for the regeneration of our legislative independence. (Cheers.) Push on towards this goal, extend your organization, and let every tenant farmer, while he keeps a firm grip of his holding, recognize also the great truth that he is serving his country and the people at large, and helping to break down English misrule in Ireland. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The resolution was adopted.

At the weekly meeting of the Land League, on October 26, under the presidency of Mr. John Dillon, M. P., at which there were present:—Messrs. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Thomas Sexton, M.P., Richard Lalor, M.P., Patrick Egan, Thomas Brennan, James Rourke, M. P. Boyton, A. J. Kettle, William H. Cobbe, Patrick Commins, James M'Carthy, Peter Daly, R. J. Donnelly, William O'Neill, Thomas Matthews, James Moran, James Murray, Dr. Joseph Kenny, Messrs. D. R. Kenny, M. M. O'Sullivan, J. B. M'Hugh, Edward M'Hugh, and J. O'Kelly

Mr. Sullivan, M. P., announced that he had great pleasure in handing in two letters which he had received. The writers asked him to hand them to Mr. Parnell, believing that he would have been present; but, in their president's absence, he (Mr. Sullivan) would submit the letters himself. The first was from Mr. Justin M'Carthy, the worthy member for the county Longford, as follows:—

"Westminster Palace Hotel, Oct. 23.

"My dear Parnell,—Will you kindly propose me as a member of the Land League? I had not, as you know, up to this time sought admission to the body, because I did not quite see my way to some parts of its programme, although I fully recognized its value as an organization, and was in sympathy with its general purpose. At a time like the present, when it is apparently about to be made the object of a State prosecution, I think every sincere Irishman is bound to put small differences of opinion aside and help, so far as he can, to bring the force of public opinion in Ireland, and especially in the Irish representation, to sustain you and your colleagues in the League. I may add that I should not even now desire to join the League if I were not well convinced that its influence has everywhere tended to prevent the outrages it is accused of promoting. I regard it as a body influenced by a sincere patriotic spirit, and endeavouring by the means of a most legitimate combination to secure the prosperity of the occupying and labouring classes in Ireland.—Faithfully yours, JUSTIN M'CARTHY."

The next was from Mr. M'Carthy's son, who said:—"I should be much obliged if you will kindly propose me as a member of the Land League.—Sincerely yours, J. H. M'CARTHY."

Mr. M'Carthy asked if there was any truth in the statement he saw lately in the Press, to the effect that Mr. Breen had sent in his resignation as a member of the League.

A letter to a somewhat similar effect from Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., was read.

About 100 gentlemen were present at a banquet given on October 24, in the Railway Hotel, Galway, in honour of Mr. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. O'Connor, M.P. Mr. Martin Tierny presided, and among those present were the Rev. James Commins, the Rev. Martin Cummins, Mr. J. B. Killen, and Mr. Harris.

Mr. J. B. Killen, in responsing to the toast, "Ireland a nation," remarked that they were no longer Ireland—they were now one of the states of the United States of America. (Cheers.)

RESISTING EVICTIONS.

A man named Riardan was reinstated in his late farm at Glounthane, near Mallow, on Tuesday night, by about 40 men armed with guns and with their faces blackened. Twenty-six policemen from different parts of the Midland Counties arrived in Bandon on the 25th October, and were despatched to the disturbed districts of the West Riding of Cork to reinforce the police force there. The workhouse of Bantry is being fitted up for the reception of a company of soldiers. A meeting of the magistrates of the county, convened by circular from Lord Bandon, Lord Lieutenant of the county, was held on the same day to take into consideration the state of the West Riding of the county. Lord Bandon presided. Reports were read from Mr. Warburton, R.M., and County Inspector Maguire, as to the state of the county, and it was agreed to requisition the Government for extra police and military for the district.

The *Kerry Post* gives the following account of a scene at Clonnloher, near Ballyduff. A farmer named Connor, who held under Mr. W. Pope, of Ballybunion, was evicted in April last for nonpayment of rent. Notices were immediately posted warning people not to take the lands, and the fences having "fallen down" the farm became a common, and all the farmers in the neighbourhood sent their cattle in upon it. At that time the practice of reinstating tenants had not been adopted, but it has since been tried in several cases. The *Post* quotes how it worked in this instance:—"On Thursday morning the man Connor and his wife were found living in the house, having a good supply of provisions and firing, and behaving as if they had been in possession all along. Of course, so strange an affair could not pass without inquiries being made, and the following is the account which Connor gives of the matter:—Since his eviction he has been working as a labourer with different farmers in the neighbourhood of his former holding, and his wife became a general servant in the house of a friend, the children having been left with some prosperous neighbours, who consented to take charge of them. On Wednesday he was employed in the same house with his wife, and remained there that night. About midnight the room in which they were was broken into, and a party of about 30 men, with their faces blackened and armed with pistols, rifles, and pitch-forks, entered, compelled them to dress, and pulled them outside the house. Here they fell into military order and marched the family to their old dwelling, about half a mile distant. Preparations appear to have been here made for their reception; a kettle was singing merrily over a blazing fire; a sack of meal was placed in a corner, and some turf was piled up in the other end of the room. The party then made Connor and his wife promise not to leave the farm unless force were employed, and threatened death as the penalty for the violation of their promise. They said they had come from Tipperary to restore these two people to their farm, and then left them in the house. Captain R. A. Massey, A.A., visited the house on Thursday and questioned Connor and his wife as to the circumstances connected with this extraordinary occurrence. Their story was considered so improbable that Connor was arrested for taking forcible possession of the farm, and was lodged in gaol."

The Land Leaguers lately threatened to visit the police with legal penalties for tearing down their placards, and last week proceeded to put their threat into force by summoning two constables to the Kiltamagh petty sessions before Mr. Heron, resident magistrate, for "pulling down certain placards posted by the instructions of the Land League." The result, as appears from the Belfast papers, was not encouraging. The complainant stated that the placards were his property, that he had received them from the Land League, and posted them himself. Mr. Heron, however, dismissed the charge upon a point of law equally simple and ingenious—namely, that the complainant had parted with the possession when he posted them.

A THREATENED LANDLORD.

Lord Cloncurry writes to the *Times*:—

"Sir,—I venture to trespass upon you with another letter upon the subject of Irish land agitation, in the hope that it will be read by some of those English country gentlemen, who, living at home and striving to improve the properties which have become theirs by purchase or by inheritance, have given their votes and their influence towards creating the great Liberal majority which now directs the destinies of this United Kingdom. Let me quote a letter which I have recently received:—

'October —, 1880.

'My Lord,—I beg to inform your lordship that I have just received private information to the effect that Ribandmen have determined to shoot you, lots having been drawn, and a man appointed for the purpose. I hasten to convey this intelligence to you in order that you may take whatever steps you consider necessary in the matter. I would feel much obliged if you would inform me of your movements when you are in this district, so that I could direct patrols on the roads and afford as much protection as possible. 'I have the honour to be, &c.,

'———, Sub-Inspector Royal Irish Constabulary.

'To the Lord Cloncurry, &c.'

"For obvious reasons I now omit the name and the address of the writer, but I have furnished both to Mr. Forster, M.P. Let me ask any English country gentleman, no matter how far advanced he may be as a Liberal, or even as a Radical, to consider seriously what would be his own feelings if he were to receive a similar letter from the responsible police officer of his district, and if he knew that similar sentences had already been decreed and executed against some of his neighbours. I happen to reside in a county which has hitherto been remarkably free from crime and outrage, but the apathy of the present Government has given such direct encouragement to the advocates of conspiracy and assassination that no part of this unfortunate island can now be called free from crime. It is the habit of all parties to denounce absentee landowners, and I can safely join in that cry, because I have hitherto spent all my time and income in Ireland; but can any man be expected to remain here and to devote his energies and his money to the improvement of the land and the employment of the people when he is obliged to go about with an armed escort, and when he knows that he may at any moment become the victim of some brutal outrage? I can write with the greater freedom, because there is nothing to prevent me from enjoying a winter spent in Leicestershire, or an autumn spent in Perth or Ross-shires, and because every selfish or personal motive should make me glad of an excuse for putting an end to an annual expenditure of some thousands of pounds, which has been going on here for more than two generations, to the benefit of people hitherto peaceable and, I hope, not altogether ungrateful. I must add in self-defence that I have no dispute with any tenant, no private quarrel with anybody, and I am denounced by the agitators, and marked out for the assassin only upon public grounds—*i. e.*, because I am an 'occupying proprietor,' but in the occupation of an area larger than the Land Leaguers have sanctioned.

"Before withdrawing house and pay from many labourers and salary and employment from servants and others, I cannot help making an appeal to those 60 or 70 English gentlemen in whose power it is to put an immediate stop to the course of anarchy in Ireland. I mean those members who were returned as Liberals, not as Communists, and who need only give a hint that further outrages in Ireland will compel them to support a vote of want of confidence in Irish administration. Former Liberal Governments have stamped out this awful epidemic of assassination; the disease may be more wide-spread now, but it is not beyond the power of the British Parliament, and those men are directly responsible for the fatal results of the disease who hesitate to use their own powers of arresting its cource."

The *Times* remarks that Lord Cloncurry has received, not one threatening letter, but a score of them. He took no notice of them, however, until he received a communication from the authorities to the effect that they could not guarantee his life if he did not obtain the protection of the constabulary. It may be asked how he has incurred odium. No one can tell, except that he belongs to the class of landlowners, and farms his own land. He has never had a quarrel with a labourer or evicted a tenant, but as they gave up their farms he took them into his own charge.

FURTHER OUTRAGES.

Other outrages have been reported from different places. On Sunday morning, 130 tons of straw were destroyed by fire at Mount Armstrong. A man who was tried at the last Naas Assizes for writing threatening letters has been arrested on suspicion of firing the straw. On the same morning three shots were fired at Mr. Dorney, the teacher of the national school at Knock James, near Tulla, county Clare. Some months ago threatening notices were posted on the school house about a farm which had been given up, and Mr. Dorney tore them down, because, as it is said, he knew the handwriting. In consequence of this several children had to be withdrawn from the school. Mr. William Gore, of Derrynure, in the same locality, has received threatening letters, and his coachman has also been warned not to drive him. On his estate there has not been a change of rent for 80 years, and the lands are let at a low rate.

Another outrage of a very daring character has occurred. On Wednesday night a party of armed men, variously estimated at between 20 and 40, and most of whom were disguised, went to the house of a respectable farmer named Daly, sesiding at Knocknalyre, near Blarney. They first called Daly up, and placing a book in his hand, wanted him to swear that he would give up a farm which he had recently taken. Daly would not swear, and the party then fired shots over his head. The farm referred to was previouly in the occupation of a man named Edmund Murphy, and in June last Murphy gave up the possession of his holding, preferring to direct his attention to other business in which he had engaged. Mr. Daly rented the farm for grazing, but did not occupy the house. After the armed party left Daly's place they proceeded to the house of Edmund Murphy. They had a car with them, and they obliged Murphy to go with them, and against his will they placed him in possession of the holding he had previously surrendered with his own free will. Daly's cattle were then removed from the land and were turned out upon the road, and, after firing several shots, the marauders went away. It is stated that a threatening notice was left with Daly, cautioning him against taking the land. Murphy, it is said, is unwilling to retain the place, and has already left the house. Both Murphy and Daly have sworn informations, but they state that, owing to the disguise assumed, they cannot identify any of the parties. No arrests have been made.

On Tuesday night a party of men destroyed a hay-yard containing 30 tons of hay, the property of Mr. Acheson, near Boyle, and then set fire to the farmhouse itself, in which a female servant of Mr. Acheson's was sleeping. The house was burned to ashes, and the woman had a narrow escape of being burned to death, but fortunately was awakened by the noise of the fire. The outrage was committed in a neighbourhood which has hitherto been quiet and peaceful, but the Land League held a meeting in Boyle recently, and in Carrick-on-Shannon last Sunday.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th November, 1880, was 66,823 maunds, and in money Rs. 12,182. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1879 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 6th Nov., 1880.	Week ending 8th Nov., 1879.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 3,291	Mds 155	Mds 3,136	..
Amount	Rs. 1,821	Rs. 79	Rs. 1,742	..
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 26,046	Mds 38,193	..	Ms 12,147
Amount	Rs. 7,841	Rs. 7,872	..	Rs. 31
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 5,313	Mds 13,225	..	Mds 7[illegible]
Amount	Rs. 1,799	Rs. 4,424	..	Rs. 2,6[illegible]
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 146	Mds 118	Mds 28	..
Amount	Rs. 380	Rs. 300	Rs. 80	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,802	Mds 5,508	..	Mds 706
Amount	Rs. 4,523	Rs. 5,310	..	Rs. 787
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 16,667	Mds 49,964	..	Md 33,297
Amount	Rs. 4,864	Rs. 11,631	..	Rs. 6,767
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 3,431	Mds 5,222	..	Mds 1,791
Amount	Rs. 1,195	Rs. 1,465	..	Rs. 270
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 7,118	Mds 3,707	Mds 3,411	..
Amount	Rs. 4,025	Rs. 1,825	Rs. 2,200	..
GRASS—				
Weight	Mds 11,791	Mds 13,440	..	Mds 1,649
Amount	Rs. 1,035	Rs. 1,121	..	Rs. 86
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 49,29	Mds 65,186	..	Ms 15,896
Amount	Rs. 18,52	Rs. 24,165	..	Rs. 5,638
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 127,89	Mds 194,718	..	Ms 66,823
Amount	Rs. 46,01	Rs. 58,192	..	Rs. 12,182

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